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The only High Grade Tyre
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BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 65 · BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

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YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
17th ,, ...	CHINA	7,952
24th ,, ...	MOREA *	10,911
31st ,, ...	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ...	MALWA	10,941
14th ,, ...	KAISAR-I-HIND...	11,430
21st ,, ...	NARKUNDA † ...	16,227
28th ,, ...	MACEDONIA ...	11,089
5th May ...	CALEDONIA ...	7,622
12th ,, ...	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,, ...	MOLDAVIA † ...	16,277
26th ,, ...	CHINA	7,952
2nd June ...	MOREA	10,811
9th ,, ...	MANTUA	10,902
16th ,, ...	NALDERA †... ...	15,825
23rd ,, ...	KAISAR-I-HIND...	11,430
30th ,, ...	KALYAN	8,987

* Through steamers from China.
† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
16th March	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,, ...	MATIANA	8,900
13th April ...	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,, ...	MANDALA	8,246
11th May ...	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,, ...	DUMANA	8,600
12th June ...	WARFIELD *	6,060

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey pass enger

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

1923.		
28th March	SICILIA ...	6,813
28th April ...	SOUDAN ...	6,896
31st May ...	SICILIA ...	6,813
1st June ...	MALWA ...	10,941
28th ,, ...	SOUDAN ...	6,796

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th April ...	NALDERA ...	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China.
29th June ...	NARKUNDA	...

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
16th Mar. ...	VASNA ...	Busra via Karachi
17th ,, ...	LINGA ...	Karachi via K'war
19th ,, ...	VITA.. ...	Karachi via K'war
21 st ,,	KARAGOLA ...	East & S. Africa
22nd ,, ...	BARPETA ...	Busra via K'war Karachi & P. Gulf ports

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 129.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For,
s.s. "Solhaug"	4100	17th Mar.	Malabar Ports & Colombo
s.s. "Jalaputra"	8310	24th Mar.	Karachi.
s.s. "Holmboro"	5100	24th Mar.	Rangoon

For frieght and other particulars apply to:
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arriva l.	Dep't
Rangoon Maru	K. Dot	5 059	2 Mar	18th Mar
Kobun Maru	H. Sogka	4.460	7th Mar	17th Apr
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,088	19 h Mas	30th ,,
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa ...	5,901	29th Mar	11th ,,
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa.	5846	1st April.	13th Apr.
Genoa Maru.	J. Saito.	6785	11th ,,	25th ,,
·wa Maru.		6028	14th ,,	27th ,,

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electrict lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BOMBAY MANGLORE WEEKLY SERVICE.

S. S. "BRITOMART"

Will sail from Alexandra Fairy Wharf No. 1 on MONDAY, 19th instant, 1923, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), touching at Malven, Vengurla, Panjim, Marmagoa and Southern Coasts up to Bhatkal.

Electric ligths, excellent cabins, caterer on board. For particulars apply
PANDIT MASUREKAR & CO.,
69, Cowasji Patel Street,
or
A-1, Pragmahal, Dhobi Talao.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXAATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort. Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 35 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1923 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds F42,105,211 £3,508,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
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HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Samarang
Banddoeng	Medan	Soerabaia
Cheribon	Penang	Sole
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore. "Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

OUR LADIES' DEPT.
undertakes the washing and cleaning of Ladies' garments. Price List free.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Lingerie Launderers and Cleaners,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
1

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7lb, tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
Dr. D. WRITER & Co.
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of
Quinine—Bs, Purgative and Confectioners.
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No 7

INSURANCE

FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR LIFE
INSURANCE
ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.

LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada;

FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd (India):
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.

MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.;
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation Limited.

Universal Buildings—4951, Cwasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 3603.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY,
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT.
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fuel, Steel, Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality!
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—31, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazagon
Telephone 2457.

AMIRCHAND GOVANJI
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
(Established Over Half a Century ago.)
Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot,, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

EMPTY TIN CANS
Made by Double seamed process by Power Machinery. For packing condiments, Fruit, Powder, Cigarettes.
Paint, Tea, Coffee, etc., also 2, 4 & 5 gallon Oil and Petrol drums.
Large stock of Tin plates always ready at moderate prices. All sorts of tin work undertaken.
MOFUSSIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
33, Musjid Bunder Road } Shaikhalli Sullemanji { Near Mumbadevi, BOMBAY.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.
PERODONT protects the teeth from decay.
PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
PERODONT is free from injurious drugs.
Price 8 Annas per tube,
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by well-known makers, Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Sideboards, Dumbwaiters, Chesterfield Sofas and Chairs, Ladies and Gentlemen's Roll Top Writing Tables, Iron Beds, Carved, Tables Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, etc. etc.,

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Captain William Bye, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 16A, Third Floor, Elphinstone Circle, the following:—

Dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiters, sideboards, Ladies and gentlemen's writing tables, drawing room sofas, Chesterfield suite, painted glass screens, glass and panel door, almyrahs, black carved tables, iron beds, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, dressing chest of drawers, tables, bentwood chairs, reclining easy chairs, show cases, meat safe, crockery, glassware, electric lamps and fans, cooking utensils, cabinets teapoys, etc., etc.

Furniture is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, SULPHUR BLACK COLLAR PINS TIES, LEATHER CASES, INSOLVENT'S CARRIAGE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 19th March, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes etc., etc.

By the order of B. N. Lange, Esq Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Shivgarji Raghuvirgarji (Insolvent):—One Viz-a-vis Carriage.

(2) Anandrao Janardhan Bhojne (Insolvent):—Chair, tables, show case, name board, & etc.

By tehe order of the office concerned.

20 Kegs of 4 Cwt. each Sulphur Black. Safety collar pins, knitted ties, Mackenzie's pipe cartridges, fountain pens, least her cases, Tennis rackets, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASEDS' EFFECTS SUCH AS ORNAMENTS, FURNITURE ETC., ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell Esq the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceaseds' Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on Tuesday the 27th March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of Madhavji Morarji (deceased). Ornaments such as pearl nose ring, pearl necklace, pearl bangles, gold bangles, head ornaments rings, chains, silver waist chains, head ornaments, toe rings, etc., etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Mrs. Brown (deceased):—chest of drawers, wearing apparels, bed and Singer's sewing, machine.

(3) Re: Estate of Mr. Santiago Gonsalves (deceased):—

Dressing tables, side board almyrahs, lamps, copper pots, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th March, 1923.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 72, Apollo St., Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ENGLISH SILVER WARE, INDIAN SILVER WARE, BRASS WARE, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES OF WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, JEWEL BOXES, PLATED WARE, INDIAN CURIOS AND PRESENTATION ARTICLES, JEWELLERY OF VARIOUS DESIGNS AND STYLES, ETC., ETC.,

Under instructions and by order of the Proprietor of "The Commercial Watch Co., Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers will THIS DAY FRIDAY, 16th, and SATURDAY, the 17th day of March sell by Public Auction at 114, Medows Street Fort, Bombay at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable articles such as:—

Brass ware, Indian silver ware, English silver ware, and silver articles in elegant cases for presentation electro-plated ware by Reed and Barton, and other makers, electro plated articles in cases, for presentation; Indian curios, empty jewellery cases of all descriptions and sizes in leather etc., Plush and velvet, velvet trays, for Jewellery, jewel cases, Gold, Silver and rolled Gold jewellery, of all grades and style; nickel, silver and gold pocket watches of reliable makers, such as "Gauldmore," "First Grade," "Highland" and "Standard Watch Cays." eight days' ball watches, with magnifying glasses in cases; 8 days small timepieces in cases very handy for travellers, alarm watches, blindman's watches, automatic, watches, Chronographs simple as well as with minute recorders, calendar watches, i.e., with day, date, month and moon, gold wrist watches of superior quality and high class finish with gold spring bracelets, in plain and enamelled cases set with diamonds and rubies and of the latest shapes and styles, gold and silver repeaters.

Shop furniture, show cases, fitted with plate glasses by Wimbridge and Co., cupboards, large office tables, show cupboards, etc. etc., and one large Chubb Safe, double door with three drawers and partitions.

The property is on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th March, 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4027.

AUCTION SALE OF FRENCH PERFUMERY TOILET SOAPS, ETC.,

On FRIDAY, the 16th March 1923 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 72 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

A big lot of French perfumery including, Vaseline, Lanoline, presentation boxes of perfumery, perfume bottles, metal boxes, tubes of rouge and eye brow pencils, toilet soaps, Glycodont tooth paste big and small size Urethral syringes.

Electric fan 12 in. dia. A. C.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th March, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, LIGHTER, FOUNTAIN PEN, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

By order of the Banks and offices concerned.

1 parcel gold cigar and cigarette cases, lighter, fountain pen.

362 Boxes studs of assorted shades each containing one gross.

236 Boxes buttons of assorted shades each containing one gross.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred English Brougham.

1 secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a Vis.

1 secondhand rubber tyred office shigram.

1 secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.

1 Arab horse in harness.

1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

1 Mors Motor Car 4 cylinder 16-20 H.P Torpedo Shape recently overhauled and painted in good running order.

1 Overland Motor Car Model No. 4 recently overhauled and painted in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY OF ABDUL CADAR HAJI ESMAIL GOOL MAHOMED KNOWN AS ROSHDALE VILLA ON CLERK ROAD.

Under instructions form Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 2nd day of March 1922, made between Abdul Kader Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. BENNET AND CO. will sell the undermentioned property by public auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the 16th day of March 1923.

All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Clerk Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty-seven square yards bearing New Survey No. 3422 Cadastral Survey No. 20 G Ward No. 48 (7) and Street No. 48 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the West by the land demised unto Syed Kootboodeen and on or towards the East and North by other portions of leasehold land formerly belonging to Haroon Mahomed and on the South by Clerk Road the said premises being known as Roshdale Villa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 18TH MARCH 1923 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT 75 PILOT BUNDER ROAD, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL, COLABA.

Valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters piano, English bath tub, Ice box sofas and easy chairs, cabinets, table ornaments table and hall lamps single and double bedsteads, mirrors almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses writing tables, book stands, glass door book cases, roll top tables, suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas hat-stands, soil linen baskets, etc., etc.,

The property of A. Rubane Esqr. A. M. I. S. E. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LAMINGTON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Mulji Lakhmidas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Hanuman Ramprasad in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 26th day of May, 1921 Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 1st April sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Chunam Kiln Road now called Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 844 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 186 and new Survey No. 10/7586 and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 1899 (2) and Street No. 2A. and bounded towards the North by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Anant Shivaji Desai on or towards the South by the property of Ragunath Mukund but now of Anantrao Shete and on or towards the West by the aforesaid Chunam Kiln or Lamington Road and which said premises are in the possession of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co or to the undersigned.

Bombay 16th March 1923.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A COLLECTOR OF BLACKWOOD OPEN CARVED FURNITURE, OLD CHINA ETC.

Under instructions from Sir Thomas Strangman, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 7th and SUNDAY the 8th day of April, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) each day sell by Public Auction at Mont Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, all his very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, solid silver chandelier (A. B. Savory & Sons), best old Sheffield platedware, wine coolers, etc., etc. an unique collection of solid blackwood open carved furniture, such as full size sofas and easy chairs, screens, large and small tables, etc., etc., one large brass bound chest, collection of old brass ornaments, such as rare old Temple chain, Kathiawar wedding chests boxes and vases, etc., etc. Rich Japanese 1st coloured prints by celebrated Japanese artists, water colours, collection of blue China, famille rose and famille vert, Louis XVI pattern furniture, carved chiffoniers with large mirrors, reclining chippendale couches, Beauvaise tapestry screens old English mohagany furniture, large mirror door wardrobes (zoonda) with drawers mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, mirror back jardiniers, card tables, gramophone with records, dressing chest of drawers, glass door silver show case collection of old Arms, electric lamps and a collection of plants particularly rare cannas and hibvscus, 3 motor cars, (a) open touring 5 seater Renault with dust-proof trunk, (b) Landaulette Itala, Barker body, (c) Landaulette Darracq. All in perfect running condition.

The catalogues will be published and the property will be on view daily from the 28th March, 1923.

BENNET & CO.,

Bombay, 16th March, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hammam Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4663.

AUCTION SALE OF 87 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1923 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba in Ralli Bros. Jaitha No. A1, Apollo Reclamation behind the Evelyn House by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following cotton salved from the late Fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Ralli Bros. Jaitha.

87 Bales of High Class stapled Cotton (such as Latur and Fine Oomra) slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES AND UNCLAIMED BAGS OF GRAIN AND GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I Rly. Co., and in accordance with provisions of Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIday the 16th March, 1923, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at the Railway Co.'s Carnac Bridge Goods Depot the following articles:—

Booked and Unbooked articles and Unclaimed bags of Rice, Mewa, Sugar, Pepper Epsom salt, Dry Dates, Wheat, Guwar, Brass Slabs, Empty Drums, Lamps, C. I. Sheet, Round and flat iron, Cases Machinery, Candles, Paint, Gunny Bags, Medicine Leather belting, Cotton Twist, Empty cases, etc., etc.

26 Bags Mustard Seeds, Booked from Nandurbar to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 44 R. R. 49138 of 29-4-21. Sender—Ratilal Chaturbhuj consignee,—self, R. R. endorsed in favour of Mr. Tribhowandass Jamnadass.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due, can be seen at any of the goods shed at Carnac Bridge.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1923, at 2-0 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Glassware, marble slab, wet dates, soap, gramdal, ironware, 108 pcs. I. bars, teas and machinery, sugar sample, bars, cheese, farina, billiard cue, cotton, assafoetida, sparklers, bales of papers, acid jars, almonds, crucibles, tiles broken sterilizer.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

High speed tool steel, high speed twist drill, vertical drilling machines, Marshall's steam-hoists, Marshall's steam tractor, Howards baling presses, Muntz metal, Rivetters, Tinsmith's and Coppersmith's tool Douglas petrol engines sleeping bags and valises, cart wheels four feet diameter, metal alloy, crab winches, air receivers, steel plates, bulb angles, grabs, steel boiler tubes, steam cranes, screw spikes, misc. leather equipment, corrugated iron shed, points and crossings, rails in various sections and lengths, large quantity of iron and steel scrap, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 22nd FRIDAY the 23rd, SATURDAY the 24th March 1923, at 2 p.m. at the Government Stores Hajee Bunder, Sewree the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Ammnt Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th March, 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
122, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2786.

SALE OF 23 PACKAGES MERCERISED COTTON BROCADES, NAVY BLUE SERGE, HERRINGBONE MIXTURE AND OVERCOATING.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale-rooms the following:—

By order of the Agent of the London Office and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

13 packages each 30 pieces Mercerised Cotton Brocades.

2 Cases each 10 pieces All-wool Navy Blue Serge 54 in.

5 Cases each 12 pieces Herringbone Mixture (Union cloth)

3 Cases each 4 pieces Woollen & Cotton Overcoating 54 in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th March 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane near Hummum Street,
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF ART AND BEAUTY.

On SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 14, Queen's Road opposite The French Motor Car Co., Chowpatty, Messrs MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction a rare collection of specially selected pieces of marble figures and busts with various subjects and Indian mythology, such as Vishnu Krishna and Laxmi. Also busts of Mahatma Gandhi in different styles, and Christ before Crucifixion. Also large size figures of four-seasons, life size figures representing Europe, America, Asia and Africa. Life size tiger and lion model. Busts of well-known persons. Full size electric hall lamps, pillars, etc. etc. Catalogues will be printed and property is kept open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th March, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

Another Universal Special.
FOR THE LAST TIME TO-DAY
A Quick-Action Drama of Love and Intrigue.

"DON'T SHOOT"

with the handsome screen Hero

HERBERT RAWLINSON

The Programme includes the International Screen Magazine and a one-reel Comedy.

To-night: 5-30; 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
COMMENCING TO-MORROW SATURDAY
The Mighty Superb Universal Super-Production.

UNDER TWO FLAGS

featuring

PRISCILLA DEAN

in the highly sensational and picturesque role of "Cigarette," the favourite of the Regiment.

UNDER TWO FLAGS

Adapted for the Screen from the world-famous novel of "Ouida." A monumental Majestic Picture that you will remember in years to come.
Specially selected for the Naoroz festive week.

WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—THIRD WEEK
The most sensational wild animal serial
THE JUNGLE GODDESS
Masterpiece serial
7 to 9 episodes into 6 Reels.
PATHE GAZETTE & Comic.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Price as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Presents
TO-DAY and THIS WEEK ONLY
The latest super production
VALI-SUGRIVA
Produced by
STAR FILMS, Ltd.
AND
A picture-adaptation from the Ramayan-depicting the life of the mighty warrior VALI whom Rama first encountered on his mission of vindicating the truth.
Time and prices—as usual.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road, BYCULLA.
Offers from Saturday the 17th
AN INTENSE—THRILLING—EXHILARATING—PHOTO-PLAY.
HOUSE
WITHOUT
CHILDREN

"It's dramatic—it's not sentimental even. Facts are Facts. Some of them are ugly but facts are not usually sprayed with attar of Roses."

WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.

Children under 14 are not allowed ot see this picture.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
Phone No. 3455.
TO-DAY
Messrs. K.D. & Bros.
Present
"FIGHTING FATE"
Episodes 10—11—12.
(A Vitagraph Super-serial)
with
WILLIAM DUNCAN
and
EDITH JOHNSON
and COMIC.
Time and Prices as Usual

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
4th mighty Instalment
of the
Count of Monte Cristo
Please note the times:—
Ordinary Saturday 3 Shows:—3-30, 5-15 & 7 p. m.
Sunday 4 Shows:—10-30 a. m. & 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Ordinary Wednesday 2 shows:—5-15 & 7 p. m.
Ordinary Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday 4 shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
All Public Holidays and Amavasyas except Sundays 5 shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
N. B.—On Wednesday (21-3-23) five shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

From 24th March.
THE EVIL EYE.

This serial was shown incomplete by the late Star Cinema, which will be shown complete from the beginning.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR" BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR will be shortly staged.
Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Benefit Performance!
IN AID OF THE TILAK SWARAJ-FUND
Saturday, 17th March 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI.
Sunday, 18th March 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
MANAPMAN.
Proprietors.

Maharastra Natak Mandali
will stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
AT
GRANT ROAD
Benefit Performance
PREM SANYAS
(By late Mr. R. G. Gadkari, Author of PUNYA PRABHAV.)
on
Saturday, 17th March 1923 (9 p. m. night).
and
Sunday, 18th March 1923 (3-30 p.m. Noon)
NEW PLAY NEW PLAY
ARUNODAYA
(By Mr. V. V. BHOLE.)
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.
IN
"CHARLEY'S AUNT"
Booking at Rose & Co. to 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
MARY PICKFORD
IN
CAPTAIN KIDD JR.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
To-Day, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
A picture that is crowded with humorous situations, with a mixture of pathos which makes it one of the most appealing productions yet screened.
"TROUBLE"
"TROUBLE"
"TROUBLE"
featuring
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
THE KID'S JUST WONDERFUL

EMPRESS THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
FUN FRIDAY
'All Comic Programme contributed by the world's Leading Comedians including
DANDY AND
BILLY WEST.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Saturday 17th March 1923 (P.M. 8-30 Night)
EKACHPALYA.
Sunday 18th March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
SHAPASAMBHRAM.
MANAGER.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilisers Incubators, gas and electric breakers, test tubes, ampoules and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN".

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A fortnightly English paper devoted to comparative study of religion, disseminating Islamic doctrines and repudiating charges against Islam.

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MAULVI MUSTAFA KHAN SAHIB, B.A.
MUSLIM MISSIONARY.

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WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE. Apply to HEAD-MASTER H. L. High School, SHOLAPUR.
A R6782

WANTED—SMART TYPIST, knowing Gujarati. Apply ARJAN KHIMJI & CO, Circle, Fort, Bombay.
A. R.6809.

WANTED—An Intermediate trained LADY TEACHER. Specialist in Kindergarten system, for infants in Gurnarain Khattri High School, Cawnpore. Knowledge of Hindi and Urdu essential. Sanskrit-knowing candidates will be preferred. Apply immediately stating the minimum salary acceptable to the Headmaster.
A R6781

WANTED—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST, with knowledge of accounts, 3 TRAVELLING CANVASSERS and 2 LOCAL CANVASSERS for our New Water Proof season. Apply with copies of testimonials to K. C. MARROTT, 189, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R6792

WANTED—A TYPIST, fair knowledge of Deshi Accounts preferable. Adaptability to all kind of general work. Write with testimonials in own hand-writing to P.O. Box No. 2038, Kalbadevi, before 20th March.
A R6769.

WANTED.—Commercially qualified and competent men for our branches. Salary according to qualifications, only those who can invest Rs. 3,000 or more in 12 per cent. Pref. shares of the Company need apply. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, LTD., Surat.
A R6743.

WANTED—6 LADIES, and 10 GENTLEMEN ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS on Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply personally at Room No. 4, Corner Sandhurst Road, Bombay, "National Hindu Lodge", between 8-30 and 10 a.m. daily, to Mr. MOHANSINGH, or by letter with 4 as. stamps to Business House, Karachi.
A R6773

WANTED—Educated and intelligent young LADIES of any nation to work in the Ladies' Department of an established Bank in Lahore, as a Manager, Accountant, Canvasser, Book-keeper, Record-keeper, and Stenographer. Decent salary to decent persons. For the post of Manager, a lady by birth or a lady of society or daughter of a respectable officer should only apply. Trained and qualified young ladies will be given preference. Parsee and Hindu girls of decent education shall have better chances. Apply with terms and photo to Box No. 9107 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15869

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A decent spacious BUNGALOW at Kurla near the Kurla Mills, suitable to a large family and provided with ample water supply and other facilities. Apply Box No. 9149 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C. R.6808.

WANT TO SUB-LET FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN SHOP near Museum. Excellent opportunity. Apply Box No. 9150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R6814

TO LET—BLOCKS for Parsees only with every facilities at Grant Road Tram Termination, Khambala Hill, and Babulnath Road. Apply WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL & CO., opp. Babulnath Temple, Chawpati.
C R6810

TO LET—A nice, airy and commodious OFFICE open to the West, adjoining the National Bank, suitable for Doctors, Engineers, Merchants and Insurance or other Joint Stock Companies. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. HIRALAL & CO., Solicitors, 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C 15941

TO BE LET at Hughes Road, airy and commodious FLAT, all modern conveniences, latest sanitary fittings, electric light, fan and gas stove, very comfortable, moderate rent, Apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C R6770.

HOTELS.

MUSSOORIE.
SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Will open for the season 1923, on April 1st
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—Lucknow.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL,—Allahabad
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision near Railway, Bright, airy rooms, every comfort excellent cuisine. Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

WARDHA PUBLIC to note that HOUSE of late Dalipsingh in Mahadevpura is FOR SALE before 31st March. Apply HARNAMSINGH Contractor, Wardha.
G. R.6803.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC MOTORS available from stock in sizes of 3 to 75 B.H.P. for 230 or 400 Volts A. C. Supply and 1 to 20 B.H.P. for 230 or 460 Volts D. C. Supply, at lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 89, Homjee St., Circle, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K I

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TELEPHONE. Apply Box No. 9148, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R6807

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

AERATED WATERS AGENCY WANTED at Bandra by experienced and influential gentleman. State terms. Box No. 9147 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P. R.6895

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B1, Rawalpindi

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

CHOICEST MANGO FRUITS, on receipt of Rupees five or ten at bazaar rate BOMBAY UNIVERSAL AGENCY, Post Box 3580, Bombay.
R6812B

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT!— Trikamlal R. Desai's 4th edition of LAW OF SPECIFIC RELIEF for students and practitioners. Price Rs. 3. Can be had of all bonafide booksellers.
L. R.6801.

COTTON MARKET FORE-TELLING DIARY of 30 days on receipt of Rupees ten from GANESH SASTRI DESHINKAR, Post Box 3508, Bombay.
L R6812A

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE MEERUT, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860.) Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., Principal, to learn and secure Diplomas of Homoeopathy Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry. Get yourself treated of chronic and complicated Diseases. Order for Asthma specific cost Rs. 4/- for one month's medicine.
M R6248

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALIST PARTNERS for running business. Apply to Box No. 9151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
R R6815

SPORTS.

KING'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR RACING

CLIENTS who followed King's Instructions on the last day of Bombay Races 1923 made a PROFIT of 1417 per cent. (one thousand four hundred and seventeen per cent.) Capital required was Rupees twenty only.
Why not make racing a profit as well as a pleasure? You can only do this by following King's Instructions. Applicable to all races. Write now enclosing Rupees five for the first lesson of the course of King's Instructions as advertised in all leading newspapers. Address L. E. L. K. KING, 28, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

EMPEROR OF ASTROLOGERS.—As famous as any great Indian Astrologer. Simply send time and date of either birth or writing the letter. Annual reading including character and map of heavens—Re. 1/- only. Five Years—Rs. 4/- only. THE ADVANCED ASTROLOGICAL HOME, Kasimkot, Vizag Dt. South India.
T R6456

MAHA-LUX SILK SUITINGS have acquired a world-wide reputation on account of their excellence in quality combined with cheapness. For samples apply enclosing two annas postage stamps to the GENERAL MANAGER, THE MAHA LAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, ALLAHABAD.
T R6572

BONAFIDE SALE OF VARIOUS FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES—Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 18th March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. Alexander and Sons office at Shivlal Motilal Buildings at Belassis Road, Various French Patent Medicines advertised for sale on 28-2-23 and 3-3-23 by English Local papers on account and risk of Mr. J. Rembold of Barackpore. Private sale had no effect and hence the auction of the lot. For ALEXANDER & SONS., Alexander Tellis.
T. R.6798.

PROFESSION

DR. MASCARENHAS L. M. & S., (Lady Doctor) Consulting and maternity Rooms opposite Clock Tower, Surat. Outstation charges for visits, operations, and confinements, moderate.
R6735

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

EASTER HOLIDAYS—CONCESSION TICKETS.

DURING the ensuing Easter Holidays concession tickets at a fare and one-third for the double journey will be issued for 1st and 2nd class passengers in local booking travelling over 50 miles on and from the 29th March to 2nd April, 1923, available for completion of the return journey by 12 midnight on 4th April, 1923.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th March, 1923. C15939

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Currimbhoy & Co., Ltd., will be removed from No. 137, Esplanade Road, to "CURRIMBHOY HOUSE", (Old Gymkhana Chambers) Nos. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, on the 21st day of March, 1923.

CURRIMBHOY & CO. LTD.,
Bombay, 15th March, 1923. C15961

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd, will be REMOVED from No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, to "CURRIMBHOY HOUSE", (Old Gymkhana Chambers) Nos. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, on the 21st day of March, 1923;

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Bombay, 15th March, 1923. C15960

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICES of the following Companies, viz.:—
The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd.
The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd.
The Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd.
The Crescent Mills Co., Ltd.
The Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd.
The Pearl Mills, Ltd.
The Premier Mills, Ltd.
The Osmanshahi Mills, Ltd., (Registered in Hyderabad.).
The Currimbhoy Ginning & Pressing Co Ltd.
The Indian Bleaching Dyeing & Printing Works, Ltd.
The Mathradas Mills, Ltd.
The Kasturchand Mills, Ltd.
The Bradbury Mills Ltd.
The Madhavrao Scindia Mills Ltd.
The Ceylon Mills Ltd
The Currimbhoy Woollen & Silk Mills, Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation).
will be REMOVED from No. 137, Esplanade Road, to "CURRIMBHOY HOUSE," (Old Gymkhana Chambers) Nos. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, on the 21st day of March 1923.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th March, 1923. C15959

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SERVICE of Mr. SHAIKH FAZAL ELLAHIE Gujrat, (Punjab) as our Canvassing Agent has been DISPENSED WITH and that we shall not be responsible for the execution of any orders booked by him or any advance amounts paid to him on our behalf.

C. AARON & SONS,
Manufacturers of Cotton Piecegoods,
PAPPINISSERRI, Malabar
19-2-1923. C15878

THE GOCULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1923, at the Registered office of the Company No. 74-76 Bora Bazaar Street Fort at 3 p.m. (B.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and audited Balance Sheet and profit and loss account of the Company made upto the 30th June 1922.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director in place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th March 1923 to 29th March, 1923 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HEERJEE OOMERSEY & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay 12th March, 1923. C. 15970.

THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING AND PRESSING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 5TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1923, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1922.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference Shares.
3rd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Ordinary Shares.
4th.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ramdas Khimji as an additional Director, made by the Directors.
5th.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
6th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September, 1923, and to fix their remuneration.
7th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th March to 28th March, 1923, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMNADAS NURSEY & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st March, 1923.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd April, 1923, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 17th March, 1923. R6813

TENDERS.

TENDER FOR MATERIALS

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following materials:—
133 tons English Cement.
2,17,000 Red Bricks, of good quality which should not absorb more than 5 per cent. of their own weight of moisture.
13 tons of Fire Clay.
2,300 cubic feet Builders' Slaked Lime.
Prices to include free delivery to our siding at Harigaon (District Ahmednagar).
Tenders addressed as under and marked on the envelope "Tender for Material", should reach this office not later than the 23rd March, 1923, and must state delivery guarantee.

THE BELAPUR COMPANY, LIMITED,
Marshall Sons & Co. (India), Ltd.,
Ballard Road, Bombay,
Managing Agents.
C15964

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2758 of 1919.

LALSHANKER K. JOSHI ..... Plaintiff
vs.
ABAJI BALVANT RODKE ..... Defendant.

To,
ABAJI BALVANT RODKE, Esqr.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

Sir,
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Particulars and Conditions of sale of the property belonging to you and which is situated at Sholapur will be settled by the Commissioner for taking accounts of the High Court of Bombay at his office in the High Court premises at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1923.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1923.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C15965

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 2903 of 1923.)

LALBHAI HIRACHAND, a firm of Share Brokers of the Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers Association carrying on business at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.
.....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

PADAMSI NARSI of Bombay Hindu Jain inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road outside the Fort of Bombay.
.....Defendant.

Notice under O.XXI R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

To,
PADAMSI NARSI
The defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 22nd day of March, 1923, at 11-15 in the forenoon to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 13th day of October 1922 in the above suit.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1922.

R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 18th day of December 1922.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
C.15967.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HIRACHAND JETAJI, late of Bombay Marwari, Hindu inhabitant, a Money Lender and a bachelor, residing at Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased

NENMAL PRATAPMAL of Bombay Marwari Hindu inhabitant, carrying on business as money lender at 83, Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 14th day of March, 1923.
Messrs. PARALKAR MANOHAR AND BHAGWAT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C15969

IS SWARAJ ESTABLISHED?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 8th instant, Mr. Manilal Vadilal Contractor takes exception to two of my sentences which appear in the course of part of an article of mine quoted by you in your Notes of the Day on the 5th instant. Mr. Manilal has not caught the spirit of my article. When I said Non-co-operation mean's "nothing to do with your ill wishers" I meant not individuals but a group. The moral justification of Non-co-operation with a systetm is admitted by Mr. Manilal himself. There appears to my mind to be very little dmerence between a group and a system as far as the principle of N. C. O. is concerned. To have nothing to do with your illwishers *colltctively* is much the same as non-co-operating with a system. And in view of the political capacity in which I used the phrase "ill-wishers" there ought to be no difficulty for Mr. Manilal to accommodate himself to my point of view.

The second point of your correspondent is that my statement "why should you have any sympathy with those who never have even an inclination to treat you fairly" is inconsistent with the ethics of Non-co-operation. He also says that that sentiment is opposed to the last injunction of the Mahatma. Now, by the pointed question "why should you have any *sympathy* . . . . . ." I did not mean that we as Non-co-operators should try to molest or to harass the Britishers. But the creed of the Mahatma requires that we should withdraw our *political* sympathy from those people who constitute themselves into the Satanic, to quote the Mahatma, bureaucracy of the unhappy country we call India. Without such withdrawal of political sympathy how is it possible to wreck the system. The points of administrative contact between the Governors and the governed, between the Raj and the Raiyat should be reduced to zero. That is the purpose of Non-co-operation. The process, as I have pointed out, must necessarily involve strict abstinence from the luxury of sympathy with the governing class.

When I say so I limit my meaning to political sympathy. Individual and personal help such as nursing the sick, rescuing those in danger and all other acts of social services should be rendered by Non-co-operators even to their adversaries. I had in view the distinction between loving the individual from a social stand point and hating the system of which the individual is a part. I once more emphasise the difference between the two courses of action I have indicated. The Great Evangelist was always at pains to drive home the self-same point to the minds of the great Indian public. I have not departed from that sacred command. I hope my explanation will satisfy Mr. Manilal between whom and myself there is no such substantial disagreement as to necessitate any controversy.—Yours etc.

KUTBUDDIN KHAN ROCKY.
Poona, Mar. 8.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have just read what is called a disclaimer from the pen of the Manager of the "Automobile Road-Speed Controller Co." Please allow me the courtesy of your columns to say a word in answer to the Manager's letter.

It was far from my idea to accuse the above Company of anything. Advertisement is the only sure and unfailing key to success in any business. The company in question have been claiming wonderful virtues for their apparatus. In any advertisement there must be some exaggeration. In fact exaggeration, more or less, is the very soul of an advertisement. Interested as I am very much in the prevention of motor accidents, I was anxious to bring such a device to the notice of the city-fathers. When I do so, it is only proper on my part to put them (city-fathers) on their guard. Therefore, it was only a pure suggestion to them to satisfy themselves about the merits of the device in question. I am surprised that the Manager had not the business instinct to see that my use of the word "bluff" was really a hint to him to demonstrate his "good wine" before the Corporation. If he can satisfy the Corporation there is no doubt that the question will be taken up by them. I would suggest to the Manager to write to the Corporation asking them whether they would be prepared to witness a demonstration. I am neither a Corporator nor a car owner. But I am one of those who are likely to be run over by a motor car at any time.—Yours, etc.,

March 12. N. V. SARMA.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDA VIDYAPITHA.

The Secretary of the above Institution writes:—
It was already announced in the papers that applications would be received up to 5th March 1923 for the Examinations of the All-India Ayurveda Vidyapitha to be held from the 19th April next for six days consecutively all over India in 35 centres. Candidates are sending applications even after the appointed date. Instead of refusing the applications received lately it has been decided in order to give favourable facilities to the candidates that the period for receiving the applications may be extended up to the 20th of March 1923 and the applications cannot at any rate be entertained after that date.

At Khamgaon under the auspices of the National Club, some leading Council voters have established a "Council Voters' Association", the object of which is to enlighten the voters about their rights under the Reform Act 1919. (A. P.)

A fatal blasting accident occurred early on Tuesday morning in Kennedy shaft of Nundydroog Mine, in Burma two men being killed. Chief Inspector of Mines is holding inquiry.

BOMBAY KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

TO MEET ON 14TH APRIL.

The first Bombay Presidency Khilafat Conference takes place in Bombay on the 14th & 15th April. The Reception Committee formed with seven Secretaries viz., Messrs Mahomed Zakariamaniar, Hajimahomed Hakim Hajidinmahomed, Hakim Abdulamnq of Navsari, Ismail Gandhi of Nadiad, Mohamedkhan of Sind, N. B. Rezi of Maharashtra Abdulkadar of Carnatic, and two Treasurers, Seth Abdul Rahman Hajimohamed Abba, Seth Mohamedumar Abdulraaul Bohra. President will be elected by the Khilafat Provinces and the Chairman by the Reception Committee shortly. Fees for admission to the Reception Committee is Rs. 10. All Presidency citizens are requested to become members. Reception committee has its office at the Pydhoni Khilafat Office (Patka Building, Bendi Bazar.)

"KARNATIK PROVINCIAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE."

The Karnatic Provincial Khilafat Committee meets at Gadag, District Dharwar, on Wednesday the 21st March under the presidentship of Maulana Abdul Alim Siddiqi.
Intending members should inform the date of arrival to the Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Gadag.

FORT DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Fort District Congress Committee from 1st October 1921 to 20th September 1922 shows that in all 1,176 persons were enlisted as Congress members and Rs 2712-12-0 were collected for the T. S. Fund during the period under report. The Committee also collected Rs. 13,000 for the Gujarat Vidyapith and handed over the sum to sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel. Khadi worth Rs. 4,000 was sold by hawking from house to house. Altogether nine meetings of the Managing Committee were called in which presence of the members was satisfactory. Several general public meetings were also held under the auspicies of the Committee.
The following are the office-bearers for the new year:—President—Srimati Sarojini Naidu, vice-president—Mathuradas Trieumjee, Secretaries—Harilal Goverdhandas and Ambalal Talakchand, accountants—Amarchand Kalidas and Amilal Hansaraj, members of the working committee—Chandrashanker A. Oza, Hariprosad A. Buch, Dharsi Bhagwandas, Dulabhdas P. Gandhi, Rawji Jagjivan, Bhagwanji M. Khakhi, Harkisandas Shivjee, Monji Prabhudas, Haribhai Tukhadwala, Damodar Jeenabhad, Nagindas Vallabhdas.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 10th week of this year ending on 10th March the total mortality 805 was 36 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 34.30. The mortality for the 10th week of 1922 was 742 and the death-rate 32.81, and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1918-1922) was 1,029 and death-rate 50.34.
The number of deaths from Influenza during the week wwas 6 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 228 as against 3 and 338 respectively in the preceding week. One notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 135 were among infants under one year of age; 29 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.
Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 42 attacks (including 3 Harbour cases) and 18 deaths. Plague caused 47 attacks (including one imported case) and 33 deaths. The number of five births registered during the week was 365 as against 367 in the 10th week of 1922 and 402 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1918-1922).

"MORNING POST" AND SIR WILLIAM MARRIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The full text of the furious article of the "Morning Post" meant deliberately to attack Sir William Marris and to abuse India and her children is out in the "Leader" of to-day's instant. The vituperation text is saturated with vulgarism of the grossest type. May I be permitted at this opportunity to question the Government whether there are no laws and regulations to catch hold of such defamatory writings which show no scruple in publicly advising the pursuance of the narrow-minded policy of brutal repression that has, without doubt, reacted against the very root of the vastest Empire the world has witnessed. Is the charge of treachery, disloyalty, sedition and defamation reserved for the Indian journals alone? India belongs to Indians. Our beloved Governor rightly established himself to the feelings of their gratitude by releasing those whose only fault was to go to the prison for loving their own country in good faith.—Yours, etc.,

ONKAR NATH IANDON.
Sitapur (Oudh),
March 10.

A boy scout rally for which about 500 scouts had assembled at Patna from all parts of the province was held before a large gathering both officials and nonofficials.—A. P.

The Burmese Chamber of Commerce has wired to the Government of India protesting against the salt-tax. A meeting was held on Sunday and passed a resolution protesting against the increase and also calling for enhancement of import duties on luxaries and export duty on petrol.

A Poona message states as, at present, arranged Mr. C. M. Gandhi, a M. L. C. the new Chairman of the Excise Committee appointed by the Bombay Government proposes to restart the work of recording the evidence on April 15th and finish it before the end of June. (A. P.)

The third annual general meeting of the Bombay Veterinary Graduates' Association will be held at Dharwar on 21st and 22nd instant under the presidency of Mr. E. S. Farbrother, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 14.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

New york market advanced on favourable cables and on foreign buying.

Mid. Americans Spot Quiet		16·80
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		7 95
New York, 11 a.m.	May	31·39
(As known in Liverpool at	July	30 53
closing time.)	Oct.	26 91
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	30 96
	Oct.	26 49

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 14

Months	To-day's prices
March	17.49
April	17·64
May	17·84
June	17.99
July	18 14
August	18 19
September	18 24
October	18,29
November	18,32
Dec.	18,34
Jan.	18,36

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 14.

Months.	To-day's Prices
Mar.	16.40
April	16,28
May	16·23
June	16.11
July	16,01
Aug.	15.56
Sept.	15,05
Oct.	14 64
Nov.	14.44
Dec.	14.28
Jan.	14.17
Feb	14.12

Tone:—Steady.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool Mar 14.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
March	16.37
April	—
May	16·22
June	—
July	15.98
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	15.55
Nov.	—
Dec.	15 18
Jan.	15·08
February	—

EGYPTIAN—Futures

July	18,05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Mar. 14

M. G. Bengal	Good	9.15
" "	Fully Good	9.55
" "	Fine	9.95
No. 1 Oomra	Good	11.00
" "	Fully Good	11.50
" "	Fine	12.00
M. G. Broach	Good	13.20
" "	Fully Good	13.60
" "	Fine	14.00
M. G. Scinde	Good	9.05
" "	Fully Good	9.45
" "	Fine	9.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 13,

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		16,000
" Exports to Great Britain		5,000
" " to Continent		—
Futures at New York	May	31.25
" " "	July	30.28
" " "	Oct.	26·60
" " "	Dec.	26·04
Spot Cotton at New York		31,25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		31.00
Futures at New Orleans	May	30.74
" " "	July	30.22
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		13 1/8
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		67 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York Mar. 14.

Futures at New York	May	31,23
	July	30.48
	Oct.	26.70
	Dec.	26.17

Liverpool, Mar. 14.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	16.40
	May	16 23
	July	16,01
	Oct.	14.64

London, Mar. 14.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 3/32 Steady.
Bar Gold — 24.8.8 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 5/8 Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 13.

Rates 3 per cent	58
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/4
" " 2 months hence	32 1/8

Closing tone of silver Indian selling steady.
Discount Bank of England Rate

The Bombay Chronicle Press
IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES.
PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY.

3 per cent since 17th July 1922,	2 1/4
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Mar, 13th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Mar.-Apl. Sellers	44
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Mar-Apl. Sellers	43/9
Australian Mar-Apl. Cargoes afloat done.	47/9 to 49/3
Karachi Barley Mar.-Apl. Sellers	28
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Feb.-Mar. Sellers	46/6
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. " " Feb.-Mar. Sellers	46/3
Tone:—Steady.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 6 19 1/2
Hongkong	£ 114
National	£ 46 1/2
P. and O.	£ 13 1/2
Eastern	£ 5 3/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Apl-May Sellers Barely steady	18
LINSEED Argentine Mar.-Apl, held higher	17 3/4
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore per ton April-May. Sellers Steady	£ 9 1/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Mar.-Apl. Cheap resellers	18 1/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl, Antwerp refraid	18 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED—Mar-Apl. Sellers Easier	£ 18 5/8

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 75 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B	£ 72 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 93
Yellow Metal	£ 5 1/8
Hard Spelter	£ 32
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3/8

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 89 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 90 1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 7/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	58 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	66 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 %	57
5 per cent Indian Loan	£ 115 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apl.-May	16 1/4
Plantations First Latex Crepe Mar. weak	16 5/8
Tone:—	
Freight on Coal Cardiff to Bombay	14/9

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-July. Sellers	27/6
Do Do July-Sept. Sellers	26/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July. Sellers	27/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	27/10
Tone:—Firm.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

To-day a drop of 2 points in May and an advance of 20 points in July positions in New York futures have been reported. The advance was due to trade and commission Houses buying. The demand for ready cotton has fallen off considerably for the last few days and as long as there is no improvement in this respect, we do not think prices are likely to advance.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F.G.M.G. Broach April/May at Rs. 555/- and on buying by an office the market touched Rs. 556/-. Again going down by half a rupee the values steadily improved to Rs. 560/- on buying by Marwari operators and brokers. Selling freely by a well-known Japan House caused a setback and the values ceased to Rs. 557/- and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 558/-. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 559/-. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 560/- and declined to Rs. 557/- on a prominent Japan House selling closed at Rs. 558/-. Oomra closed easier on selling by an office F.G.M.G Broach July/August opened at Rs. 572/- and steadily advanced to Rs. 576/- on buying by Commission Houses and offices and the quotation at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 575½. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 499/- and touched Rs. 498½. A marwari broker transferred his purchase of Oomra March to Broach April/May. The rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 501/-. F.G.M.G. Bengal March was nominally quoted at Rs. 431/- whilst May at Rs. 435/-.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the demand was small. The position in the mills is daily becoming more difficult owing to the advance in the price of the raw material and a serious slackening in the demand for yarn and cloth.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Mar. 15.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 8 to 3 points lower.

We have received the following cable dated the 14th Inst. from Messrs. Veld & Co., Liverpool.

"Liverpool market small, steady on strength of New York. February consumption United States Mills 567,000 Bales. New York, trade & Commission houses buying meeting considerable long liquidation."

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Mar. 15th

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May	558
F. G. Broach	July-Aug.	575
F G. Bengal	March	433
F. G. Bengal	May	438
Fine Oomra	March	495

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

		Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May	558
F. G. Broach	July-Aug.	575
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March	431
F. G. Bengal	May	436
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	499
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June	568

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	465	450	430	415
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	515	500	485	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	545	530	515	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	530	515	500	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th Mar. 1923,

Cotton	26,898 Bales
Wheat	10228 Qrs.
Linseed	7395 "
Rapeseed	6946 "
Gingellyseed	2863 "
Poppyseed	Nil. "
Groundnuts	8219 "
Castorseed	3091 "
Rice	1,869 "
Myrabolams	3702 "
Cottonseed	8851 "
Mowraseed	804 "
Gram	2084 "
Jawar	1981 "
Bajri	826 "
Barley	Nil "
Sajia	1861 "
Coal	2366 Tons

2 Days Total.

MONEY AND SHAREMARKET

BOMBAY, Mar. 15.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 25-5-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 25-3-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25-2-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 82-8-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 82-8-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement. Rs. 82-8-0

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's Selling T T 1/3 31 32
Bank's Selling DD 1/4
On London—
Bank's Selling T T 1/4 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st DA 1/4 5/16
Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/32
Bank's buying D D 1/4 1/8
Tone of Exchange:—Steady
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 503
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 543
Banks buying D D Frcs 533
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 154¾
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 149¾
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs 179
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 249
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 176¼
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 320
London Gold ready sh 88-8
London Silver ready d 32-10
London Silvtr forward d 32-7
Tone of silver—Quiet Buying by China Banks and Indian bazar caused rise, China Banks and America sold, Buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.69-5/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 77.40.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 25.20.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 90.00.
Italian Exchange Liras. 98.20.
German Exchange Mrks. 97000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 86/-
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 100/-
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78/-
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/-
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 102/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 104/8
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/-
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/-
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 69/-
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 1949 Rs. 96/-
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/-

The Share Market is closed to-day.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 15th Mar, 1923.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1/32
Bank Demand	1-4 1/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 1/16
Fcs Demand	505
American Dollars	320
Hongkong Dollars	179
Shanghai	247
Japan	154 1/2
Singapore	176 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, 15th Mar. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchant's Association:—

Ready	Basis Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	48 0 0	7 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	47 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	7 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 6 0	12 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 14 0	18 8 0
Teelseed, White 75-25	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	78 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed Black	71 0 0	14 9 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	8 8 0	8 12 6
Barley	31 0 0	—
Castorseed	61 0 0	12 0 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	38 0 0	5 7 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 5 9
Linseed May	12 14 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 15th.

	Rs. a. 9
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 3 6
Standard per lb.	1 3 6
Century per lb.	1 3 3
Hindustan per lb.	1 3 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 3 0
Textile per lb.	1 3 6
Phoenix	1 3 0
Pearl	1 3 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 3 6
Elphinstone (Bald)	1 3 6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 3 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 3 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 3 9
Pearl per lb.	1 3 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 3 6
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 3 6
Fazalbhai per lb	—
Kohinoor per lb	1 3 0
Pearl per lb.	1 3 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 8 0
Saltia:—	
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13 12 0
Dhooties:—7. 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties:— 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece	7 1 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Textile per piece	7 4 0
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	8 8 0
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece	—
Black Check 5 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	—

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

The Secretary Indian Central Cotton Committee writes:—

The fourth meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee which was held on the 26th February to 1st March was of unsual interest for several reasons, but especially on account of the passing by the Indian Legislature of two important measures for the improvement of cotton growing and marketing in India, both undertaken at the Committee's request.

The Cotton Transport Bill, an enabling Act to permit Local Governments to notify areas of superior cotton for protection by prohibiting the import into those areas by rail, road or water of cotton, kapas, waste or cotton seed from other areas, was finally passed by both houses of the Indian Legislature in February. The Act differs from the original recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-8 which advised the total prohibition of the transport of cotton by rail except to mills and ports, largely because the experience of restriction of railway transport gained during the war showed the original proposal to be difficult to work being too in-elastic to provide for special local requirements. On the other hand the Act gives specific powers to Local Governments to deal with the transport of cotton by road the regulation of which is essential to complete success. The Act is designed to enable the long-standing abuse of mixing to be dealt with, an abuse which has not only been an intolerable nuisance to the cotton trade, but has hampered the Agricultural Departments in their efforts to introduce superior cottons and has been responsible for the loss of reputation of some of the best Indian cottons with consequent loss to the grower. A salutary safeguard is provided in that the Act can only be put into force in a particular area with the approval of the Legislative Council of the province concerned. The criticisms on the Indian Cotton Committee's original proposals were numerous and the successful passing of this small but technical measure is in itself a tribute to the value of the Central Cotton Committee (the establishment of which was one of the Indian Cotton Committee's most important recommendations) as a joint meeting ground for all sections of the industry. To advise in regard to the application of the Act to the needs of various areas, and in particular on the drafting of rules to suit local conditions without sacrificing the main objects in view, will be an important function of the Central Cotton Committee in the near future. For this reason, if for no other, the addition of direct representatives of cotton growers to the Committee is clearly an advantage.

Of even more importance is the passing of the Cotton Cess Bill which incorporates the Central Cotton Committee as a permanent body with a fixed constitution and with funds of its own which are to be chiefly devoted to cotton research. The Committee's research proposals were so fully explained in the Legislative Assembly and Council of State and were so cordially approved that it is not necessary to refer to them in detail here except to say that the Committee have now settled on a definite programme of work which will be brought into operation as promptly as possible. As a result of the passing of this Bill the Committee met as a purely advisory body for the last time, as their next meeting will be the first under their new constitution. It was natural, therefore, that much time should be devoted to a detailed discussion of ways and means and to the drafting of recommendations with regard to the rules to be made under the Cotton Cess Act. In particular a Standing Finance Sub-Committee, which in many respects will act as the Executive, consisting of Messrs. Grantham, Kay, Mann, Lalubhai Samaldas, Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Ellis Jones and Meli, was appointed. Mr. Grantham, the representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Committee, will be its first Vice-President.

The discussion on cotton marketing was of interest as the Central Cotton Committee has before them for acceptance and confirmation important recommendations made by the Local Sub-Committee which met on several occasions since the last full meeting to discuss various trade matters. The Committee is working in close consultation with the East India Cotton Association as some of the recommendations involve changes in the rules of the latter body which it is understood will be laid before their Representative Committee shortly. The Central Cotton Committee have approached the subject from the standpoint of the grower, and on the basic assumptions that the latter's interests require a reasonably stable cotton market in Bombay, less subject then in the past to wild fluctuations through purely speculative operations, and secondly that while such measures as the Cotton Transport Act are necessary to break the present vicious circle any permanent solution of the problem of cleaner marketing of cotton and the marketing of staple cotton unmixed requires constructive action so as to offer a definite incentive at all stages to buyers from the field to the mill. Important progress has been made and further technical details will now be examined by the Local Sub-Committee.

Another matter of importance which was discussed was the necessity of steps to prevent the introduction of the American Boll Weevil into India. It has been established that there is no inconsiderable risk of this dangerous pest being introduced in the sacking of bales with imported American cotton. In past years the importation of American cotton into India has been as high as 1,00,000 bales per annum, though in normal years less than a tenth of this. On the one hand it has been ascertained that fumigation with hydrocyanic gas will kill the weevil and that a simple and safe fumigation plant can be erected at no great cost to deal with cotton in commercial quantities; on the other hand correspondence with commercial bodies including the Millowners' Associations and Chambers of Commerce has shown that for the present at any rate it is quite feasible to restrict importations of American cotton to a single Indian port (Bombay) thus greatly simplifying fumigation arrangements. It is also known that the gas does not affect the spinning quality of the cotton. The necessary legislative sanction already exists in the Destructive Insects and Pests Act 1914. The Central Cotton Committee having delegated to their Local Sub-Committee the detailed examination of proposals for fumigation with a view to recommending early action by the Government of India unner the Pests Act. Fortunately there are practically no imports of American cotton at present nor are any expected during the next few months. The simplest solution, viz., the total prohibition of the importation of American cotton, is barred by the fact that in cestain years Indian mirls need this cotton and a considerable period must elapse before India's own supply of staple cotton will be sufficient. Of the gravity of the risk there is no doubt, and there is unfortunately every reason to believe in that if once introduced the Bell Bell Weevil would be as deadly in India as it has been in America.

In conjunction with this subject the Committee also considered possible modifications in regard to the rules for the importation of cotton seed with a view to making the existing restrictions more effective. India produces a large surplus of cotton seed which indeed is an important item of export. Uncontrolled importations for sowing purposes are neither necessary nor desirable and there is not the slightest reason why the country should run the risk of the introduction of new pests through a microscopic tradesy.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

By invitation of the Indian Commissioner for the Empire Exhibition the Central Cotton Committee will provide comprehensive exhibit of Indian cottons in the Indian Court. It has been clearly recognised of late that it is most desirable in the interests of the grower to broaden the basis of demand for the best classes of Indian cotton in order to stabilise prices in years of high production, so as to encourage the increased production of those types of cotton which are in general demand in world's markets and are required in ever increasing quantities by Indian mills. The Empire Exhibition will present an unrivalled opportunity for bringing the best Indian cottons to the notice of potential buyers. The exhibit will largely follow commercial lines but will also include a Research section in which the latest improved types produced by the various Agricultural Departments will be demonstrated.

The Committee is also co-operating with the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in the preparation of a comprehensive exhibit of the cottons of the Empire.

PREMIER MILLS WORKS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Institute a meeting of the representatives of the Workmen of the Premier Mills, was held on Thursday (the 8th inst.) in the office of the Mills, Mr. H. Nathall the manager of the Mills presiding. Mr. D. N. Surve, the Secretary, Works-Committees C. E. Mills explained to the representatives the minutes of the last meeting and invited new suggestions.

Then suggestions about cleansing the watertanks, appointing a-water-man to see that, tanks meant for one class were used by the same class, recovering from the wages of a discharged workman the amounts due by him to his C. C. Society and thus relieving the sureties of their monetary responsibility, constructing by the Company chawls to be rented at easy rates of rent and that in premises of the Mills, buying the directorate chawls by the Company and giving them to their workmen on suitable rental were considered. The first three were favourably decided and the remaining two were forwarded to the Supervising Board of the Currimbhoy Institute for their final decision.

WEEK-END TICKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Who can say that our Railway officials are lacking in humour, or in novel arrangements? Recently, they announced, that Week-end tickets can be had between Bombay, Matheran, Khandalla, Poona, Devlali and Nasik. Last week some Hindu, Parsi and European passengers asked for week-end tickets from Byculla station; and lo, they were refused! Pray, why? Because according to the officials, Bombay means Victoria Terminus only! Will this not give a rude shock to Sir Lawless Hepper of the Development Department?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

XAVIERIAN DINNER.

The Hon. Secretaries of St. Xavier's College Association write:—

It is proposed to hold a Xavierian Dinner on Thursday (the 22nd inst.) at 8 p.m. at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Those wishing to join are requested to send in their replies by the 18th March to Fazal I. Rahimtulla, Esq., 138, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Members may be accompanied by lady guests. All replies must be accompanied with subscriptions.

As it is an important function, all those who once belonged to St. Xaviers High School or College will be allowed to join in spite of their not being members of the Association. Charges: Per Member Rs. 12. per Lady Guest Rs. 10. (Evening Dress not necessary.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 15.

S S Gamaria, Morgan, Akyab.

The following vessels obtained their Port clearences yesterday:

S S Baron Napier, Comera, Bassein,
S S Ariosto, Hopley, Hull,
S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busrah,
S S Domala, Whittingham, London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.

S S Garmaria:—The B I S N Company's steamer Garmaria 2392 tons Captain Morgan arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab with a cargo of rice.

S S Baron Napier:—The Bird Company's steamer Baron Napier 3159 tons Captain D Comera will sail from harbour to-day for Bussein with ballast.

S S Arosto:—The James Finlay Company's steamer Arosto 2768 tons Captain G H Hopley will sail from harbour to-day for Hull with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna 2043 tons Captain A F W Hitchings will sail from harbour to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Domala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Domala, 5134 tons Captain W E Whittingham will sail to-day from harbour for London with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

S S Bankewa from Busrah Agents M Mackenzie from Koweit, 8 bundles specie from Dubai 4 bundles specie from muscat 6 bundles specie, 678 bags dry dates, 413 boxes wet dates, 42 bags sardines, from Mohomerah, 12 bags garlic, 75 bags almonds, from B Abbas, 320 bags dry dates, 34 bags pistas, 300 bags dates, 582 bales cotton, 98 jottas cotton, from Jask, 500 baks matoots, from Gwadur, 19 bundles salted fish, 25 bundles dry fish, 107 bundles siffimats from Pasni, 97 bundles mats, from Ormara, 104 bundles mats.

S S Orrisa from Calcutta Agents B I S W Co, 25 bags Jute twine, 358 bales gunnies from Cuddalore, 330 cases confectionary, from Colombo, 27 cakes tallon, 44 pipes tallow from Tuti Corin, 70 bales cotton, 76 bags coffee 67 bags cardamons, 47 bags turmeric, 5 bales cotton yarn from Cochin, 158 cases rubber from Ponanee, 351 bags cocoanut, 25 jottas cocoanuts, from Calicut 15390 Nos Bricks, 123 half chest tea, 45 full chest tea, 180 bundles chikai, 782 bags copra 986 bags cocoanuts, 12 rajis oair rope from Badagara, 185 bags cocoanuts, 1704 bags copra from Tellichery, 807 bags cocoanuts from Cannanore, 1585 bags cocoanuts, 43 bags soap nuts, 21 bags Pepper, from Mangalore, 200 bags coffee.

S S Kidderpore from London Agents M Mackenia, 6227 tons coal.

S S Varsava from Busrah Agents M Mackenzie 125 bags specie, 4 cases specie, 558 bags wheat, 33 bags almonds, 46 bags Rassins, 25 bags Dalls, 45 bags beans 2035 bundles skin dates, 3210 basket wet dates.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(Wednesday, March 15.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Cs Yakohama, 4720, M'Goa, 17/3 K N & Co
2 China, 4161, London, 17/3, M M & Co.
3 Gamaria 3232 N F N F M M & Co.
4 Sturmfels, 3430, K'chi, 20/3 Graham & Co
5 Canara 3889 Rangoon 21/3 M M & Co.
Jetty Karagola 3647 Africa 21/3 M M & Co.
6 Circassia 4372 Glasgow 22/3 Graham & Co.
7 Anglo-Egyptian 4640, Barcelona 22/3 Graham & Co.
7 Matuna 3453 K'chi 17/3 M M & Co.
8 Marienpels 4372 Antwarp 21/3 Graham & Co.
8 Newab 3424 Kobe 17/3 M M & Co.
13 Rai Clare 2509 N F 27/3 Graham & Co.
15 Aquilea 4291 Trieste 15/3 L Triestino Co.
15 Nurtureton 4455 Hull 17/3 S S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kidderpore 3263 Japan N F M M & Co
4 Vasna 2043 Basra 16/3 M M & Co.
8 Jaldputra 3113 P Bunder 24/3 S S N Co.
7 Koban Maru 2829 Japan N F N Y Kaisha.
9 C/Colquohoun 3760 21/3 J Finlay & Co.
10 & 11 Kohinoor 3240 Japan 19/3 M M & Co.

PRINCES' DOCK.

D & E Rangoon Maru, 3638, Japan, 16/3, N Y Kaisha.
G Warora, 1336, N.F. N.F., M M & Co.
G Maur 649 B'kok 13/3 F F Campbell and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th Mar. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 degs Fahr	29.822 inches.
Temperature of Air	81 2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.1 "
Dew Point	72.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.695 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.2
Maximum temperature of Air	90.2 "
Minimum temperature of Air	76.8 "
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight	NNW, ESE, WNW, SSW
Movement of wind from mid-night to midnight	160 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water at Prince's Dock Sill.

	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of week	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Mar	h. m	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m	ft. in.
F	16	3 22	26 11	16	m 9 84	16 11
		16 26	26 7		17 48	12 6
Sa	17	m 12 14	27 0	17	m 5 24	17 6
		23 48	27 10		17 18	17 2
S	18	m 12 46	27 2	18	m 5 51	17 2
		—	—		17 48	17 0
M	19	m 0 13	27 —	19	m 6 16	16 10
		12 32	27 3		18 18	17 8
T	20	m 0 38	27 6	20	m 6 46	16 10
		13 3	27 1		18 48	18 1
W	21	1 3	27 2	21	7 8	10 11
		13 30	26 10		19 15	18 8
Th	22	m 1 0 18	27 7	22	m 8 53	16 6
		22 48	27 8		21 13	19 6

A Poona message states the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Bombay Government is understood to have finished its labours. Its report has been already submitted to Government and may be published for public criticism before very long. (A. P.)

TRAMWAY CASE

FINAL HEARING

JUDGMENT ON MONDAY.

Before Justice Mulla.
Karshed F. Nariman.
vs.
The Bombay Municipal Corporation.

The further hearing of this case continued this morning. As a special case the court had directed that the usual Attorneys' chamber summonses which are generally taken up on Thursday morning should be taken up at 3-30 p.m.

MR. JINNAH'S CONCLUDING ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Jinnah continued his arguments in the course of which he said.

Mr. Jinnah:—The case in 1896 is as your Lordship said over-ruled but the decision on the point, I urge, remains.

P.C.:—Yes—there is another case.

Mr. Jinnah:—Yes, My Lord, there are several.

P.C.:—Very well!

Mr. Jinnah:—The question is whether the declaration of the President was legal and all these cases are decided on the question of the validity of the ruling of the Chairman. Therefore this case is not one merely of the internal management of the Corporation or of a mere irregularity. Upon taking the poll right to vote and the number of shares in a company are to be determined. By whom, I ask, of course, by the Chairman. Now, My Lord, the declaration of Chairman is under Sec. 53 of the Municipal Act conclusive until it is proved otherwise.

I say the declaration of the Chairman is invalid and who can declare it invalid. Of course the Court and a single member can come before the Court.

P.C.—A single member.

J.—Yes, my Lord, the cases go to that length.

Mr. Jinnah refers to 2 Hare. Then it is laid down that if the rights of a Corporator are infringed and if he can bring a suit in his corporate capacity, he can also do so in his individual capacity, and the interests of justice must always be superior to mere technical questions. The counsel then referred to (1841) Phillips 798. Here we can only sue the Corporation and nobody else.

P.C.—You want to show that the Corporation is the party to be sued. How can it be made the plaintiff?

Mr. Jinnah:—Quite so, my Lord. In Phillip's report it is laid down that if the only demurer were about the form that would be a matter of no consequence.

P.C.—That was before the Judicature Act. Then notice to the new parties was not necessary.

Mr. Jinnah:—Then, my Lord, I have other authorities to show you it can be done even now.

P.C.:—Yes I appreciate your point.

Mr. Jinnah:—The Corporation cannot be the plaintiff. I will refer to (1902) 2 ch D 496 (1902 2 chD (1901) 2 chD Arnold's case 45 chD 330, Handerson Bank of Austrialia.

There it was laid down on a resolution being challenged, that the resolution was carried at a meeting improperly conducted and the resolution cannot stand. The appeal was allowed. Your Lordship will remember the words of L. G. Cave when he says that it is the right of the minority.

P.C.—Yes it was conceded then that the majority would be with the defendant.

You say the procedings here are more irregular than in that case.

Mr. Jinnah:—Absolutely; Nisim and Mahomedbhai go.

Mr. Chhotani stands not considering the question of Hansraj for the moment where could we challenge the resolution? In the Court only. We could not go before these members and persude them that they voted though they were disqualified. I do not suggest anything personally against Marzban. Your Lordship sees that the Tram Co. is the contractor of the Corporation, and the contractor comes before the Corporation to vary the old contract.

P.C.:—I want to understand your argument. Sec. 16 mentions some exceptions, therefore the Councillor is qualified.

Mr. Jinnah:—No, my Lord, I was referring to Sec. 36 and the interest is in the company. I shall call the Tram Co., the contractor.

P.C.—Why not simply the Co.

Mr. Jinnah:—Very well, my Lord, now if you are interested in the contract.

QUESTION OF INTEREST.

P.C.:—Immediately you contend that Marzban has an interest in the contract then clause (f) operates.

Marzban cannot be a Councillor even, so also Mahomedbhoy and Nissim cannot be Councillors.

Mr. Jinnah:—I see your Lordship's point.

P.C.—Mr. Jinnah you cannot go to that length. He may not have an interest in the contract, but if he has an indirect interest.

P.C.:—Then even he cannot be a councillor.

Mr. Jinnah:—Then the question is whether Marzban had an interest direct or indirect. If your Lordship applies the analogy of the case in 22Q B.D745 Nutt v. Wilson. There the defendant employed the workmen of the Board and it was held that he was interested. Your Lordship has not to consider whether the motive of any member was corrupt. I want your Lordship to dismiss that from your mind.

P.C.:—I never had that in my mind about any party.

Mr. Jinnah:—Sir Thomas kept on saying, look at the nature of the interest and the motive of the member. I shall assume that Marzban was actuated by the noblest motives.

P.C.—Why do you assume it?

Mr. Jinnah:—Because I cannot admit it.

P.C.:—He must have an interest in the joint stock company.

Mr. Jinnah:—He has that interest in the Co. He has no share or interest in the contract.

P.C.—Our Act recognises such interest in the case of the election of a Councillor, but saves it by sub-Sec. 2.

Mr. Jinnah:—Quite so my Lord.

J.—Your Lordship is now aware of all the cases. Salter J. discusses pecuniary interest and then speaks of material interests.

P. C.—As distinguished from sentimental interest.

Mr. Jinnah.—Quite so.

P. C.—The Judge says that if pecuniary interest is established it is enough. You need not go on to show pecuniary advantage. So far as Marzban is concerned, can it be said that there is a reasonable expectation of the pecuniary advantage of the pass being renewed?

Mr. Jinnah.—He has actually got the pass.

P. C.—Then you say Marzban has a pecuniary interest, and a pecuniary advantage and a reasonable expectation of the pass being renewed.

"FLOGGING A DEAD HORSE."

Mr. Jinnah.—I do not wish to take up your Lordship's time. As a matter of fact now we are only flogging a dead horse.

P. C.—I wish you would not. For the purposes of this case nothing more is necessary.

Mr. Jinnah.—Yes, practically it does not matter now; but the question of the pass remains. There is a misconception in the argument of the other side. Sir Thomas kept on saying what is the conflict between duty and interest. The principle is what your Lordship has to consider, and not the value or the extent of the interest. The principle is to maintain the purity of justice.

Mr. Jinnah.—With regard to Sir Temulji.

P. C.—Instead of hearing you, I would tell you my difficulty. Can it be said that Sir Temulji has any higher interest in the beneficiary's shares than a father has in the son's shares, or a husband in a wife's shares? I feel it is not.

Mr. Jinnah.—It is, my Lord. He holds his position on the Corporation as an elected member, and he certainly has got the legal ownership in the shares. The beneficiaries cannot sell them.

P. C.—Whose is to be the hand to sell? Of course Sir Temulji, but the pocket to receive the price is the beneficiary's pocket.

Mr. Jinnah.—Supposing X is a Trustee and holds 20,000 shares as such, can you say that he has no interest even indirectly in voting?

P. C.—Then unless you have quantum to urge here you cannot press this point.

WAS DR. MASTER'S GIFT BONAFIDE?

Mr. Jinnah.—I have authorities to show that the quantum does not matter. (1894) 1Q. B. As to Dr. Master, he not only owed a duty to the Court but also to the public to satisfy you that his gift was *bona-fide*.

P. C.—You charge him with fraud.

Mr. Jinnah.—What is the fraud?

P. C.—A fraud is a fraud.

Mr. Jinnah.—The fraud consists in a mere ostensible transfer. Is that not a fraud? It is. Dr. Cursedji admits he transferred the shares to his wife and son as his nominees.

P. C.—What is the connection between these 2 men?

Mr. Jinnah.—Mahaluxmiwalla is the connection. These two men wanted to get over the disqualification. It may be honestly. They merely nominally transferred the shares to their nominees. It may be an honest view, and very likely in spite of the activities of Mahaluxmiwalla this was the scheme. They did not realise then the legal effect of it. They now realise it, and see that if they say that, there they are in the same position as Nissim. Therefore, the set up this story of the gift. There is only his word before the Court. He must satisfy the Court about the gift. He says he does not understand the word gift. I ask your Lordship not to believe him. There is nothing to be said for him. I do not know, whether Your Lordship has been in the witness-box but that is a very nasty place.

P. C.—I do not know that. I found Dr. Cursedji quite frank and so also Dr. Master. One thing you can say against Dr. Master is that he did not allow you to test his story by disclosing his assets.

"DARK SIDE OF HUMAN NATURE."

Mr. Jinnah.—I say, my Lord, Dr. Cursedji and Dr. Master are instances of the dark side of human nature. These were mere transfers to their nominees.

A master may give loans to his servant, but I have not known a master borrowing money to lend it to his servant.

P. C.:—Is it very unusual?

Mr. Jinnah:—It is extraordinary. It is unbelievable. I do not think, anybody can be credulous enough to believe [illegible] the middle of January, he says, he took a loan of Rs. 150 and then alone he told him that he may take the shares for himself.

P. C.:—Then a doctor and his son, a doctor and a son a lawyer goes into the box to tell lies.

Mr. Jinnah:—I agree. One falsehood once told was to be supported.

P. C.:—Is this a conspiracy?

Mr. Jinnah:—Either Dr. Cursedji must give up the ghost there and then or make up this false story.

P. C.:—The simpliest explanation would be.

Mr. Jinnah:—Ah, my Lord! You were not there to advise him. I shall not say more.

P. C.:—You have said enough, Mr. Jinnah.

Sir Thomas::—Your Lordship will allow me to deal with these authorities. Rule 46 was referred to.

P. C.:—I think this rule does not help Mr. Jinnah or anybody else. The question is whether or not the plaintiff can maintain this suit.

Sir Thomas:—A motion can be made under Rule 40 even now. Now there are only 3 cases. In one the individual right of a person was infringed. Then there is the case in which the poll not having been asked for, the ruling was not regular. Cozens Hardy in a later case over ruled this authority. Then, in another case, the Court of Appeal held that the ruling of the Chairman was final. In these cases a great point of substance was involved.

P. C.:—I say that this is a class of cases in which the Court does intervene when the resolution ostensibly passed is really illegally passed the proceedings of the meeting being irregular.

OBJECTION TO SIR THOMAS REPLYING.

Mr. Jinnah:—I object to my learned friend replying unless your Lordship question permission.

P. C.:—Mr. Jinnah the burden of proof lies on him on your application for amendment.

Mr. Jinnah:—No, my Lord if your Lordship wants I am prepared to cite authorities.

P. C.:—Well, I will permit him to reply.

Mr. Jinnah:—Ah, that is different.

P. C.:—If this suit had not been brought all those who voted against the amendment would have voted for the Committee's report. Therefore, the question is important to both sides.

Sir Thomas:—In the cases referred to the point was of great importance. You may grant a declaration that the amendment has not properly rejected.

P. C.:—I am granting an injunction in the bargain.

Sir Thomas:—How can you?. You are not granting the declaration that the amendment was as a matter of fact duly passed and unless you grant that you cannot grant the injunction.

P. C.:—Why not?

Sir Thomas:—In no case is it done.

P. C.:—Apart from that on principle why can I not?

Sir Thomas:—There is nothing to prevent the Corporation from proceeding with the discussion as you cannot prevent them from doing what they are entitled to do. The most you can do is to grant a declaration in terms of prayer A. Then how can you grant the injunction? You cannot put them in a worse position than should be under the rules.

P. C.:—What is there in the Act to prevent me from granting the injunction?

Sir Thomas:—The rules you would be legislating. The Court has no jurisdiction to make the declaration in terms of prayer B.

P. C.:—In the cases cited could not the resolution be brought again?

Sir Thomas:—Of course, it could be.

P. C.—Then what is the difference? Look at (1901) ch. Your argument would apply there also.

Sir Thomas.—No, my Lord, there it was the question of the oppression of the minority.

P. C.—If a resolution in that case could be brought the next day, then the only force of your contention is that there the question was of importance and here it is not. There is no difference on principle.

Sir Thomas.—What about Lord Davis' remarks?

P. C.—Every word of Lord Davis applies to Arnot's case

Sir Thomas.—It is only in these cases where the majority oppresses that those cases come.

P. C.—Why do you say that the majority is not oppressing the minority in this case?

Sir Thomas.—That is a different kind of oppression.

P. C.—Both are cases of voting, and Arnot's case being a Privy Council case, I think I should go by it.

Sir Thomas.—Supposing you grant a declaration in terms of prayers A and B you cannot grant the injunction.

P. C.—Does not this amendment mean that the Corporation must not consider this question but the next Corporation should? Then it is not an amendment for a mere adjournment.

DOES THE CORPORATION DIE?

Sir Thomas.—No, my Lord why should there be a distinction between an adjournment to 1st April and 15th March. The Corporation never dies.

P. C.—The Corporation never dies but changes its dress. Supposing that Rule 46 applies, I can grant the injunction.

Sir Thomas.—Yes, but Rule 46 clearly does not apply, and even if Rule 46 did apply they could alter the Rule under Section 36. The injunction would, therefore, be nugatory.

P. C.—In that case the Court could not interfere in any case at all.

Sir Thomas.—Supposing this afternoon a meeting is held, I say it would be open to anybody to move this resolution. There is nothing to prevent anybody from moving an adjournment under Rule 40. So granting this relief leaves you exactly where you were before.

P. C.—Has this anything to do with the frame of the suit?

Sir Thomas.—Yes; it has.

P.C.—It is rather unfortunate you pick up these points at the fag end of the suit when the Court is almost faint.

Mr. Jinnah.—There is not the slightest doubt that there is a clear distinction between Rules 40 and 46. To move for an adjournment of a debate is quite different from the adjournment of the consideration of an important question. If I am a member of the Corporation and in the midst of a debate I move that the debate be adjourned, the majority may be against me, but after an hour after hearing some tedious speeches I again move an adjournment of the debate the majority may be in my favour.

P. C.—Such is the Corporation.

Mr. Jinnah.—That is different from an adjournment of the consideration of an important question. There was a substantial proposition to adjourn the further consideration of the report of the Tramway Committee regarding the increase of tramfares to the April meeting.

P. C.—I understand the adjournment of a meeting but what is an adjournment of a debate?

Mr. Jinnah.—As I pointed it out, it is different. By no stretch of imagination can Rule 40 apply.

P. C.—Suppose, Sir Thomas, I come to the conclusion that this suit ought not to have been filed in the name of the Corporation but by plaintiff for himself and for others.

Sir Thomas.—Then there would be an adjournment and I would not agree to it at all.

JUDGMENT ON MONDAY.

P. C.—I shall deliver judgment at 5 o' clock on Monday.

REMEMBER

MAHATMAJI IS STILL IN JAIL

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WEAR KHADDAR . . .
JOIN THE CONGRESS . . .
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ENROL YOURSELF AS A VOLUNTEER.

OBSERVE HARTAL ON MARCH 18TH.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S ELECTION CHALLENGED

PETITION TO HIGH COURT.

RULE GRANTED.

Mr. Ramkrishna Shrikishna Navalkar
vs.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

This was a Civil Extraordinary Application presented by Mr. Navalkar to the High Court, against the decision of Mr. K. M. Javeri, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay.

The petitioner in his application submitted that the petitioner and the opponent No. 1 were candidates in the Bhuleshwar (C) Ward Municipal General Election held on the 29th January 1923 with fifteen others for sixteen seats. That the petitioner pointed out to the Municipal Commissioner (opponent No. 2) that the nomination of the opponent No. 1 was not valid in law so there were sixteen candidates for sixteen seats and no contest, this was early in the morning of the day fixed for the poll. That the opponent No. 2 held the poll on the 29th January 1923 as announced and declared the official result on the 8th February 1923; the opponent No. 1 was declared elected while the the petitioner being the seventeenth on the list was declared not elected. That the petitioner filed an Election Petition No. M of 1923 in the Election Court of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes at Bombay, under section 33 of the Bombay City Municipal Act on the 12th February 1923 against the aforesaid two opponents. That owing to the difficulty of serving the summons on opponent No. 1 who had left Bombay without leaving any address in the Taj Mahal Hotel the date of the hearing had to be altered from the 26th February to the 5th March and in the meanwhile under the Court's order two registered summons were sent to opponent No. 1 at Rai Bareilly and at Lahore. That on or about the 26th February Mr. Jehangir B. Patel, Bar-at-Law, applied to the Registrar Mr. Pavri for taking copies of the Petition. That on the 5th March Mr. J. B. Patel with Mr. Shete, Pleader appeared for Mrs. Naidu. That Mr. Patel filed a written statement on behalf of Mrs. Naidu and gave a copy of it to the petitioner; this statement was neither affirmed nor sworn to by Mrs. Naidu. That at the hearing before the learned Chief Judge Mr. Javeri the petitioner took objection to the appearance of the counsel without proper authority from opponent No. 1; Mr. Shete, Pleader, ought to have filed his *Vakalatnama*. This objection was overruled. That the petitioner objected to the opponent No. 1's written statement being admitted or considered by the Court as it was not affirmed by Mrs. Naidu. Mr. Patel gave an undertaking that he would get it affirmed from Mrs. Naidu before the matter was decided. That the petitioner requested the Court to raise issues arising in the matter between the parties, but the Court tried the matter summarily without framing any issues or recording the evidence as it was decided to and adjourned the matter for delivering judgment on a day to be communicated to the parties. That the judgment in the matter throwing out the petition was delivered on the 7th March at about noon and the petitioner got an intimation about 4 p.m. that it was to be delivered at 12. The petitioner went to the Small Causes Court at about 4-15 p.m. on the same day and read the judgment and ascertained from the record that the written statement of Mrs. Naidu had not been affirmed nor any *Vakalatnama* had been put in on her behalf.

WRONG AND AGAINST JUSTICE.

It is submitted that the said order of the Chief Judge is wrong and against justice on the following amongst other grounds:—That the Election Court acted with material irregularity in not holding the inquiry under section 141 of the Civil Procedure Code, that it erred in law in allowing Mr. Patel to appear with Mr. Shete without any *Vakalatnama* and in considering the written statement filed on behalf of the opponent No. 1 when it was not affirmed according to law. That the Court declined to exercise the jurisdiction vested in it under section 33 of the Bombay City Municipal Act to declare that Mrs. Naidu was not validly nominated and so her election was void and the petitioner was duly elected. That it erred in trying the petition summarily without framing any issues as requested and thus preventing any miscarriage of justice. That the Election Court wrongly threw the burden of proof on the petitioner, while under section 11 of the Municipal Act as amended the opponent No. 1 should have been called upon to justify her entry Ex. C. in the Election Roll for her residential qualification as a tenant on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee of which she claims to be the President. That the Court erred in omitting to consider the real question at issue, viz: whether the opponent No. 1 can be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as a Chairman of an admittedly political body under section 11 amended by Bombay Act VI of 1922 without satisfying the requirements of that section, viz. without being a commercial or a business body or without being a tenant on the 1st of April 1922 at 1, Fort Street. That the Court erred in holding that section 19 of the Bombay City Municipal Act gave a qualification to an association for being enrolled irrespective of section 11.

Their Lordships granted the rule.

SEQUEL TO RED-CROSS FETE DANCE.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Eruchshaw R. Hirjibehedin, Editor and proprietor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" charged Mr. Hosmusji Dhunjibhoy Karaka with insult, assault, and criminal intimidation on the 19th of December last.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Baptista, Bar-at-Law with Mr. Daroowalla defended the respondent.

The facts of the case have already been published in the "Chronicle."

The case was compounded on the following terms:—

The accused expresses regret to the complainant for the method he adopted in seeking redress from the complainant for the strictures passed against his wife (Mrs. Homi Karaka) in the issue of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" of 17th December 1922. The accused further states that he does not allege that the pages in the complainant's ledger were deliberately torn by the complainant or anybody in his office. If any impression to the contrary was created by any observations made in the Court, the accused states that they were not so intended. The accused unreservedly withdraws any aspersions against the complainant which might have been made during the hearing.

The complainant, on the other hand undertakes to write a letter of regret to Mrs. Homi Karaka for the strictures which appeared against her in the issue of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" of the 17th December 1922 and unreservedly accepts the statement that she never danced as alleged.

The accused on behalf of his wife undertakes not to take any proceeding, civil or criminal, against the complainant or his paper for the publication of the strictures against her in the "Kaiser-i-Hind".

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"A WEEK-END."

There was a merriment in abundance at the Excelsior Theatre on Wednesday night when the London Farcical Co., produced "A Night Out." It is lively, witty and full of humour and it keeps one guessing the outcome of the many perplexing and ludicrous situations which abound.

Eric Keats, a man of the world has the offer of a remote country house for a week-end, the owner, an eccentric and somewhat feeble professor, being absent attending a musical festival in York. After telling his confiding wife that he will be away from home on special work connected with the secret service, he visits the house with a charming young Parisienne, Lucille. Unfortunately the professor absentmindedly offers his house to another young friend, Percy Desborough, for the same week-end. Desborough invents a tale about "important business" with which he gulls his wife and he also visits the professor's house with a girl who poses as his cousin. Imagine the disgust of the two men when they meet. An inconvenient train service on a loop line prevents any of them from returning to town. Lucille is bundled into a spare bedroom. Desborough with the help of Tibbetts, the combined stationmaster, porter and signalman, manages to secure a room at the local station for his erstwhile cousin. Lucille starts the trouble by making love and flirting outrageously with Tibbetts (lucky Tibbets, who did not envy him?) a train smash is responsible for the premature return of the professor, the two unsuspecting wives, fearing for the safety of their husbands whom they imagine are travelling in the ill-fated train, turn up at a very inconvenient time by motor while a real secret-service man appears on the scene looking for the elusive Lucille. What a tangle, out of which Tibbetts cleverly extricates himself by eloping with Lucille. We were pleased to see Miss Marga La Rubia taking the lead as the entrancing coquettish Lucille. Mr. Bert Randall was responsible for much of the laughter as Tibbitts, the shy, shock-headed, country railway man, a part which suited him immensely. The two erring husbands were Mr. W. Barnes and Mr. V. Stanley and Miss M. Charlton was the disconsolate cousin. Miss M. Raynes as the professor's housekeeper has only a small part. Others in the cast were Mr. D. J. Williams, Mr. S. Geach, Miss D. Revett and Miss Cecilia Burdett.

The Colombo harbour strike is now virtually ended. The cargo coolies have returned to work to-day. The coal coolies are also returning.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Ladies' public meeting re Gandhi Week Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar.

S. S. "Mantua" with mails of March 1st expected to arrive at 8 a.m.

Mass meeting of railway employees Workmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, (G.I.P.Ry.) Parel, 6 p.m.

Public meeting at Ghatkoper near the Ry. bridge. Speeches on "Our Duty" 9 p.m.

Public meeting at Dharavi (near Mahim). Speeches on "Mahatma's incarceration and our Duty" 9 p.m.

Public meeting in Asoka Building, Princess Street Leaders to deliver speeches, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 17.

The s. s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Public meeting re Gandhi Week, Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar, 8-30 p.m.

24-hour spinning demonstration at the W. Matunga M.C.C. office, in the morning, up to Sunday morning.

SUNDAY, March 18.

Public meeting in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. Leaders to deliver speeches.

MONDAY, Mar. 19.

Piara Saheb's concert in aid of the "Chronicle Appreciation Fund", Baliwalla Theatre, Tardeo, 9 p.m.

TUESDAY, Mar. 21.

Women's Council, Annual "At Home", Princess Mary Gymkhana, Queen's Road, 5 p.m. Musical programme arranged by Mrs. Flanders.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ 56TH ANIVERSARY.

In connection with the 56th aniversary of the Samaj there will be held to-day (Friday) Prarthana Samaj Night Schools boys gathering at 9 p.m. at which Mr. Kanji Dwarkadass M.A.M.L.C. will preside. All are invited to attend.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GHATKOPAR.

To-day (Friday) a public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. (S.T.) near the Railway Bridge, Ghatkopar, when some of the leading Congressmen of Bombay will speak on "Our Duty". All the members of the Depressed Classes have been specially invited to attend, and arrangements have been made to distribute Khadi caps to males and Khadi cloth to females.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. W. Patil on "Consumption" to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in Kavil Compound, Delisle Road. All are requested to attend the lecture.

MASS MEETINP OF RY. EMPLOYEES.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, will preside at the above meeting, to-day (Friday) at the Workmen's Institute, Damodar Hall, Elphinstone Road, (G.I.P.), Parel at 6 p.m.

All present and ex-railway employees and their friends are requested to attend.

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The opening of the new premises of the Ram Mohan English School (above the Prarthana Mandir) will be performed by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) and also the annual prize distribution of the School will take place on the same day in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Minister of Education will preside and distribute the prizes.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DHARAVI.

Under the auspices of the West Matunga Mahim Taluka Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Sharavi (near Mahim) at 9 p.m. to-day (Friday). When Maulana Abdul Alim Saheb Sidiqui, Messrs. A. M. Khawaja Sahib and Hadi Hasan Sahib, the Principal and Vice-Principal of the Aligar N. M. University, Messrs. Kasim Khan, Shivam Lalit, Pandit Kaushik and Krishnalal Varma will speak on "Incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi and our Duty."

24HOURS SPINNING DEMONSTRATION.

Under the auspices of the West Matunga Mahim Taluka Congress Committee a twenty-four hour's Spinning Demonstration has been arranged at the Taluka Congress Committee Office from the morning of Saturday the 17th inst. to the morning of Sudnay the 18th inst. All those who know spinning are requested to take part in it.

Khadi to be sold at 25 p.c. discount. The Khadi shop conducted by the West Matunga Mahim Taluka Congress Committee will sell its present stock of Khadi at 25 p.c. discount on the 16th and 17th instant. The public is requested to take full advantage by visiting the committee Khadi shop at 93 Elavia Bldg. Matunga (B.B. C.I.).

BHULESWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the above Committee, a public meeting wil be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Ashoka Building (Khadi Exhibition building) Princess Street, when leaders visiting Bombay will address. All are cordially requested to attend.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

MEETING OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

A public meeting of the depressed classes will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. at Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, (opposite Arthur Hospital) to appoint a Managing Committee for the reception of Dr. Ambadker M.A. P.H.D., on his arrival and do other formal business in that connection.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At the public meeting, which is to be held at Dadar, in Kirtikar's Wadi to-morrow (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. the following persons will speak on the subject "18th March." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. M. Pickthall, Mr. Jehangir B. Patel Mr. Velji Nappoo, Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Mr. R. S. Paddibidri K. Natrajan and others.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGISTS' SERVANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Chemists and Druggists Servants Association is to be held at Narayana Wadi (situated in Withalwadi) to-morrow (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) where Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver her address on "The Servant and the Present Indian situation." Out-siders are also invited to attend the lecture. Admission is strictly by tickets.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P & O Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from London of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 14th instant, and left there at noon the same day.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, March 16, 1923.

THE WEEK OF INTROSPECTION.

The Gandhi Week—the week that has been set apart for national consecration—will have come to an end in three more days' time and each village and each town and the nation as a whole will be in a position to take stock of its respective achievements during the twelve months of the incarceration of the country's leader. Are the countrymen of Mahatma Gandhi satisfied with what they have done and achieved in his absence? Have their endeavours and achievements been commensurate with the sacrifice he made for their sake? If he is restored to his freedom on Sunday next, will his countrymen be able to face him with a clear conscience and assure him that they all did their best during his absence? Let each son and daughter of India address the question privately to himself or herself and seek an answer. Will they not have to confess to their humiliation that the year of test found them sadly wanting? Is the nation clad in Khaddar even after twelve long months of the Mahatma's unparalleled sacrifice? Only yesterday the thoroughly justified taunt from Lancashire was flung at India's face that whereas in February last year—the month preceding the Mahatma's arrest—India imported only 9, 136,000 yards of printed and dyed cotton goods from England, this year she has imported 22,140,000 yards of such cloth. Does this go to prove that the Khaddar movement is progressing in the country? Are not the enemies of the movement justified in saying that with the imprisonment of the Mahatma the enthusiasm of his countrymen for Khaddar—Khaddar, which he loved most and which was on his lips before the seal of silence was set on them—has appreciably cooled? Is the removal of "untouchability," for which the Mahatma laboured so zealously, any way nearer achievement than it was twelve months ago? Is inter-communal unity on which he laid so much emphasis, nearer achievement than it was when he was working single-handed for it? On the other hand, are not the very foundations of that unity in jeopardy through the actions and speeches of thoughtless individuals? And in what perilous condition is unity within the Congress fold itself to-day? Are all these things to the credit of the imprisoned leader's countrymen? Let every son and daughter of India seriously reflect on these things and ask himself or herself in what way he or she has been responsible for the short-comings of the nation. The movement which the great leader of India has initiated is essentially an individualistic movement—a movement of self-purification, self-help and self-endeavour. It does not require public meetings, processions and such other manifestations of mass movement. If each individual sets about reforming himself and doing his duty by the country, the progress of the nation towards Swaraj is bound to be quickened. In these circumstances, there is no need for any Indian to ask himself what others are doing. Let him first ask himself what he is doing and whether he has done all that he was capable of doing.

THE PUNJAB SITUATION.

We publish elsewhere the views of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on the situation in the Punjab, the gravity of which cannot be exaggerated. Mrs. Naidu has just returned from a tour in that unhappy province and is thus in a position to speak with authority on the question. Hindu-Muslim unity is the condition precedent to India's winning Swaraj. Without it all endeavours will prove futile. Mrs. Naidu believes that unless within a very few weeks some definite and permanent settlement is arrived at in the Punjab over the Hindu-Muslim question, the whole structure of national work will crumble and it will be impossible to rebuild it. If the situation has reached such a stage, the blame, we think, must attach to the indifference of the Congress leaders to happenings in the Punjab. Now there is no moment to lose. The All-India Congress Committee must take the matter in hand at once and, as Mrs. Naidu says, Congress leaders must proceed to the Punjab and stay there continuously for a few weeks and effect a reconciliation on a basis of mutual concession and mutual trust. The reconciliation is not difficult; for the heart of the people in the Punjab as in other parts of the country is sound and what is wanted is only a right appeal to it.

"INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY."

The Military Department has at last taken the public into its confidence regarding its scheme of so-called Indianisation of the Army. The eight units of the Army, which are to be "Indianised," as an experimental step, will take the very modest period of 22 or 23 years to complete their metamorphosis. So, those who were inclined to be perturbed by the experimental character of the step, may now possess their soul in patience, for the transformation process alone will take 22 or 23 years and goodness knows how many more decades will have to pass before the various tests are gone through which will enable the Military authorities to declare whether the experiment has been a success or a failure. Even supposing that the experiment proves to be a success, the complete Indianisation of the Army will take at least four centuries, at the present rate of progress, for we were recently told that there are 120 infantry and 21 cavalry units in the Indian Army.

Indians are, of course, barred entry into the artillery units and one need not at present bother about their Indianisation. Looking only to the Indian Army, do the Military authorities imagine that the "concession" they have made will satisfy the Indian public? The Commander-in-Chief characterised the concession made as "a great step forward" and he and the rest of the official world appeared to be astonished when their generous guesture of sympathy failed to evoke sufficiently warm gratitude on the part of the Indian public. We are afraid that even the little bubble of gratitude which issued from non-official quarters will now burst, when it is found that not till 1945 will the "great step forward" be a *fait accompli*. The wheels of the Indian Military Department would appear to move even slower than the proverbial snail. But apart from the speed of the transformation process, there are several features of the scheme now adumbrated which are open to strong objection. Under the scheme the Indian officers of the selected units will be virtually segregated from the rest. This will never conduce to efficiency and contentment and, if persisted in, will defeat the very object of the "experiment." "Indianisation" cannot be successfully achieved in this fashion. If the authorities wanted from the very beginning to demonstrate the futility of the scheme of Indianisation, they could not have struck out a better path. The segregation of the officers as well as the units is wrong in principle and will be disastrous in practice. It will only show to the world that the authorities are not serious about the scheme

As to the underlying purpose of segregating Indian officers, the "Morning Post," in an unguarded moment, let the cat out of the bag the other day when referring to the feelings of British Officers, it said: "The only way of surmounting the obstacle is to tell off a certain number of regiments as receptacles for Indian officers on posting." And this champion of British prejudices proceeded to deplore that "the units will not absorb Indian candidates who will be forthcoming." "So, the plan merely promises to mitigate the social evil." These disclosures throw a lurid light on the simplicity of India's "representatives" in the Assembly who went into raptures over the camouflaged announcement by the Commander-in-Chief. What is wanted, of course, is the throwing open of the doors of all sections of the Army and not the opening of a stray door here and a stray door there in a spirit of suspicion and grudging. Moreover, the present rate of progress will never satisfy India. Instead of eight units being Indianised in 22 years, what the country demands is that the Indianisation of the entire Army should be completed by even a shorter period than that. The present scheme is a mockery of Indian aspirations and the sooner the authorities realise the fact the better.

AN INIQUITOUS BURDEN.

One of the anomalies of British administration of India is the maintenance, at the cost of the Indian tax-payer, of an ecclesiastical establishment for the exclusive benefit of Christians, and that too of Christians of a particular denomination, namely, the Anglican Church. Apart from the invidious character of this imposition, the burden on the country's exchequer involved thereby is not inconsiderable. In the budget estimates for 1922-23, the outlay on the establishment is set down at Rs. 33,83,000. In 1913-14 the figure stood at Rs. 19,15,000. We are told the increased expenditure since 1913-14 is almost entirely due to the revision of pay and allowances and to the inclusion of leave allowances not previously shown under this heading. We do not blame the Bishops and their Archdeacons and chaplains for imitating their brethren of the Public Services in the clamour for higher pay and allowances, so long as they choose to remain as members of the official hierarchy. We would rather blame them for agreeing to work as servants of the State and for being instrumental in the imposition of an unjustifiable burden on the finances of India—a burden which they must be perfectly aware is felt by Indians as highly unfair to them and as one which they would not have tolerated for a moment if they had been free to deal with it. The Christian clergy, thus, must be held to be morally responsible for one of the patent injustices of British rule in India. For decades Indians of all classes have been bitterly protesting against the injustice, but so far the conscience of the Christian clergy has not been roused to put an end to the scandal. Recently a report was published that some of the Bishops, including the Metropolitan, were in favour of an autonomous Church in India, but one does not know when the idea will take shape and the Indian exchequer will be relieved of the burden of maintaining the present costly "Ecclesiastical establishment." As Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas has pointed out in his supplementary note, attached to the Inchcape Committee's Report, in hardly any Dominion or Crown Colony is a system like that obtaining in India in force. The Christian community in India is now sufficiently large and wealthy to be able to maintain clergy for its own spiritual ministraton. In any case, it is unfair to spend the public revenues for the exclusive benefit of the followers of a particular religion.

Notes of the Day

The Budget Fight.

The first attack on the budget proposals was beaten back by Sir Basil Blackett; but we wonder if he has reason to be proud of his achievement and feel confident as to the future. There is a unanimous opposition to the monstrous absurdity of the salt tax, and we question if Sir Basil's mis-timed firmness is not preparing the ground for the final exploding of the myth of constitutionalism in India. Will Lord Reading use his extraordinary powers to enforce this absurd provision? Last year the Assembly adopted the simple—if somewhat unsophisticated—expedient of asking for an all-round reduction of 5 per cent. in every grant votable. The Executive has retorted by increasing the deficit. This year the tactics has been altered. The Hon. Members are suggesting redistribution between capital and revenue items on a rather fanciful distinction. They are desperate and welcome any expedient to balance an unbalanceable budget, without the salt duty being increased. But will they succeed? The present budget is entirely innocent of any protective changes in the fiscal policy, though the Legilsature has demanded and the Government are said to have accepted the change in principle. Failing the Customs, they thought of the salt duty, because they could not bring themselves to confess to the vast room for retrenchment in expenditure. The Assembly, of course, is not in a position to know all the details of easily possible reductions.

Electoral Rules.

The attempt of Mr. Raza Ali in the Council of State to bring the Electoral Rules of this country on a line with those of England, so as to remove the existing ban on persons convicted of political offences, failed mainly because of the opposition of his own non-official colleagues. It was to be expected, of course, that ultra-loyal Cooperators, like Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Lala Ram Sarandas and Lieut. Lalchand, would actively oppose any concession in favour of political "agitators", but one is surprised that an avowed "Liberal" and educationist like Prof. Kale should be found among those who fought against the reform. It is not denied that such a disability as attaches to political prisoners in India does not exist in the electoral law of England. Why, then, does Prof. Kale object to the Indian law being made conformable to the civilised law of England?

A Waste Department.

The process of disillusionment with regard to the working of the "Reforms" is slowly but surely producing its inevitable effect in rousing Sir Dinshaw to a consciousness of things as they are. With something of the old fire he has dared to call a spade a spade by condemning the whole of the Stores Department in the India Office as a waste department. "The Secretary of State", he declared, "was putting pressure on the Government of India in order to see that the latter did not encourage Indian industries but British manufactures." There was, of course, the inevitable chorus of dissent from the official benches and the accommodating "Elders" of the Council of State took the hint and agreed to adjourn the discussion on the question of Stores purchase *sine die*.

Islamic Movement in Germany.

Herr Dr. J. Schoembs of Berlin writes to us:—

"In the lapse of the thirteen hundred years passed since the Hejira there have perhaps never been so many Muslims together in an almost pure Christian country as there are now in Berlin, not to speak of whole Germany. Muslims from all four quarters of the world, from all nations of which they form a smaller or larger part of the population. They are learning a trade here to return home one day well fit for life, or have settled for good, married to a daughter of the country. They are clever merchants or editors of journals, physicians or travelling as curious tourists. Most of them are diligent students in commercial schools, in the Polytechnical High School, the University or Oriental Seminary. I think all of them have friendly relations to German families living in most cases quite an agreeable life, feeling at home. They have among themselves or in community with their German friends founded clubs and societies where they attend to art, science and innocent social diversions. And the religious life of the Muslims is not at all neglected. Divine service is regularly cared for. The earnest believers in the word of God are so numerous that one may even discern among them different sections of greater or lesser austerity. At the same time the Muslims endeavour to influence opinion in Germany in the interest of their religion. The study of the language of the Quran, never neglected here, has come to a high standard in Germany, and the holy book has not only friends among the linguists. One may say that to have read a translation of the Quran is a requisite of thorough education in this country. However, there is yet much to be done to make Islam duly known in Germany, many prejudices or erroneous notions must be removed. A good many highly educated Muslims are living here."

Need of Help.

Herr Dr. J. Schoembs continues:—

"One of the most distinguished Muslim characters, however, is Professor Jabbar Kheiri of Delhi. He is a passionate fighter for Islam in the best meaning of the word, who gives things their true names, who does not make concessions. In the sureness of his knowledge and earnestness of his aims and will, he manifests a zealous fire, a religious enthusiasm worthy of the Prophet's great cause. Not every German, to be sure, agrees to all what Jabbar says or writes, and even some of his co-religionists think him too sharp, too regardless in proffering his opinions and judgments. But I daresay, his very opponents in views are his friends in daily life because they highly appreciate the certainty of his character and the uprightness and sincerity of his personality without any cant that nowhere courts favours with external expedients. His aim is open to all eyes: he is fighting for Islam, his spirit of life is Religion. Welfare, health, material gain seem not to exist for him. He delivers public lectures in German, and is always ready to put and to answer questions. He publishes a monthly paper 'Islam' whose foremost task is to promote a better understanding of Quran, Hadith and Islamic nations. The paper has to fight great difficulties on account of the terrible dearth in this country. Its maintenance is of the greatest importance for the Islamic world."

Emigration to Mauritius.

By sanctioning emigration of Indian labourers to Mauritius the Government of India and the Legislative Assembly, the self-styled "representatives" of the people, have again defied public opinion in the matter. One of the shining lights of Poona Liberalism, Mr. B. S. Kamat, blessed the measure whole-heartedly, although some feeble resistance was made by the Madras members. Nobody knows better the conditions obtaining in Mauritius than Mr. Andrews who says:

"I can see no valid reason as yet offered for resumption of labour emigration to Mauritius. The population is actually increasing and the island densely populated. The only effect of fresh emigration would be to reduce the wages of cultivators. It appears to me that these cultivators have now at last obtained for themselves an adequate rate of exchange for their labour, and this should not be sacrificed by the introduction of a large number of fresh labourers who would work for lower wages. It is clear from the Government figures that the Indian community is very hard working. Labourers who worked so hard should not be deprived of the fruits of their labour."

Where was the necessity for this reprehensible haste on the part of Government in order to support the sugar planters? As Mr. Andrews suggests, there would be no objection to Indians going to Mauritius if they go there as free citizens in order to carve out a career for themselves. It is a suicidal policy to send Indians abroad on the mere statements of the interested parties when the only effect of the emigration will be to bring down the wages of labourers who are already in that Colony. Did Government make thorough enquiries in the matter before agreeing to this step? Nothing, so far as we know, has been done at all. Mr. Andrews thinks that a great opportunity has been lost of reaching "a definite understanding" and of "getting satisfactory terms." As we have stated over and over again, India has not got such a great surplus of labour force that she could send out of the country for the benefit of planters all the available labour she requires for her own use.

Baroda's Revenue.

The statistical abstract of the Baroda State for the years 1911-12 to 1920-21 reveals Baroda as probably unique among the States and provinces of India in being able to show a surplus of revenue over expenditure over an unbroken series of the last nine years. In that period it has never fallen under 12 lacs out of an average annual revenue of over 2.00 crores per annum and has sometimes been as high as 62 lacs or one-third of the total revenues. In all the years of the present century for which accounts are summarised in an Appendix there has been a total surplus of 507.63 crores, and a total deficit of 111.18 crores, leaving a net aggregate surplus of 396.45 crores. We wonder where this surplus goes to. Until we know the ultimate destination of this surplus, and are satisfied that it does not go to swell the privy purse of the Maharajah, we must withhold our congratulations to those responsible for the administration of the State on what seems to be a very creditable achievement.

Industry in Baroda.

We have received a copy of the annual report of the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Baroda State. This department continued to function on the established policy of "attracting new industries and capital by the promise of special concessions and facilities and of careful investigation into the industrial value of raw materials found in the State." In common with the rest of India Baroda has been suffering from trade depression; and so the Director of Commerce and Industry in Baroda may well breathe a sigh of relief if he can report as he does that most of the new concerns started during the industrial boom are pulling through successfully. The concessions offered by the State to new industrial enterprise vary from a loan of capital to a grant of land, or investigation of possibilities. Amongst the other facilities may be mentioned the development of harbours and the construction of roads. Baroda is, perhaps, the most important Indian State having access to the sea through its own seaport. But neither at Navsari, Billimora nor Dwarka are the existing harbours at all equal to the strain of fully developed modern trade. Dwarka is possibly the nearest point from Aden on the mainland of India. It is excellently situated and almost midway between the two fully developed ports of Bombay and Karachi. It has unique facilities for tapping the oversea trade with African and Asiatic countries, on the one hand, and the mainland of India through the Kathiawad Peninsula, on the other. And yet the open roadstead of Dwarka still remains only a fair weather harbour—a sad apology for a seaport. It is possible that the absence of direct communication, without breaking jurisdiction between Baroda territory and Dwarka, may be acting as a deterrent upon the Baroda Government in the way of their harbour development. It is conceivable that they are apprehensive of the hostility of authorities in British India to a campaign of active harbour development in the State. But Baroda, one feels, ought to rise superior to such petty considerations and afford an example of a genuinely Indian administration labouring successfully and energetically for the good of a State and its people.

THE RUHR TANGLE.

BRITISH PASSIVITY DEPLORED.

"THE TIMES" ON DANGER OF DELAY.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Two leading articles to-day typical of British anxiety regarding the development in western Europe are those of the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Times". The "Guardian" emphasising the gradual change of the character of the occupation following increase of murders in the Ruhr asks, what Mr. Bonar Law is waiting for and urges him somehow or other to begin negotiations before the situation worsens. The "Times" says the debate in the Commons proved the anxiety and dissastisfaction with which the country is beginning to regard Government's passive attitude. On both sides of the House there were pro-French and anti-French members but none supported inactivity. The "Times" points out that the history of Europe has taken a new direction and the conflict has become a national question for France and Germany. The people of the British Empire whose great interests are in the maintenance and assurance of peace in Europe require lead and confident guidance at this critical moment of the Empire's fortunes. The main lines of British policy in this new phase of the history of Europe must be laid down without delay.—Reuter.

GERMAN PROTEST AGAINST REPRISALS

CHARGE OF MURDER OF FRENCH OFFICERS REFUTED.

LONDON, March 14.

Berlin.—The German Government has despatched notes to Paris protesting against the reprisals for the murder of French officers in Buer and declaring that it has not been proved that Germans are responsible for the murders. It concludes that the new measures of the occupation authorities are calculated to drive a defenceless population to despair. It is officially stated that the examination of German witnesses by the criminal police show that the murder was not committed by Germans, but probably by two Chasseurs Alpins. The fact that the ammunition with which the officers were killed was of German origin does not prove that the crime was committed by Germans because a quantity of arms and ammunition were taken from the security police.

CONDITIONS FOR EVACUATION

BELGIAN ANXIETY TO CONCILIATE BRITAIN.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Paris.—Announcement of the conditions on which the French and Belgians will evacuate the Ruhr were made chiefly to reassure Britain and as the first formal declaration that an evacuation is intended. Mr. Theunis is most anxious not to alienate British sympathies and desires to prepare the way for a possible change from her benevolent neutrality to active British cooperation with the French and Belgians and at least in the conclusion of a final reparations settlement. It is authoritatively stated that the Ruhr could not be used as a guarantee for security but only as a means of exercising pressure for reparations and in the event of obstinate resistance as a means of payment. Security ought to be sought in conformity with the Treaty by occupation of the left bank of the Rhine and the Bridgeheads. It is hoped this security will ultimately be guaranteed by a formal pact with Britain.—Reuter.

INCREASED TRAIN SERVICE IN THE RUHR

LONDON, March 14.

Paris.—A message from Dusseldorf states that 268 trains were running in the occupied territory yesterday. The total number of German railwaymen employed is now 1,396. The French have expelled 32 Schutz police. A French railwayman at Kottwig shot down a German who attacked him.—Reuter.

BULGARIA'S OBLIGATIONS REDUCED

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Sofia.—As an outcome of a conference between the Inter-Allied Reparation Commission and the Bulgarian Government, Bulgaria's obligations under the Peace Treaty have been reduced from two and a quarter milliards to five hundred and fifty million gold francs, payable in easy instalments. Arrangements as to guarantees have been settled in a satisfactory manner.

This agreement is subject to the approval by the Governments of the Allied Powers.—Reuter.

REGULATING PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

LONDON, March 14.

The object of the joint board of employers and operatives, which a mass meeting of cotton-spinners in Manchester yesterday decided to establish forthwith, is to regulate production and to protect operatives from undue hardship owing to restriction of production. The Board may be empowered to enforce orders by penalties or fines and impose levies for benefit of trade.—Reuter.

A GAS GEYSER gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.

T C

LIBERAL UNITY.

"MORE NECESSARY THAN EVER."

LLOYD GEORGE ON REVOLUTIONARY FORCES.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Speaking at a luncheon given by the National Liberal members of the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lloyd George said that the recent byelections showed that revolutionary elements were increasing and proved the need for Liberal unity. The Liberals did not mean to fight the Labour Party but would fight revolutionary forces in that Party. The National Liberals were strong advocates of Liberal unity but not suppliants seeking shelter and grace at the doors of any group. All talk of unity was clap-trap unless there were consultations between leaders of both wings.

"UP THE REPUBLIC"

HOW FOUR NATIONALISTS FACED DEATH.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Four prisoners at Drumboe Castle, the headquarters of the National Army in County Donegal were executed this morning. It is stated that they shouted "up the Republic" whilst facing the firing party. Reuter.

DE VALERA DECREES NATIONAL MOURNING.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The Officers of DeValera have issued a proclamation decreeing an indefinite period of national mourning, suspension of horse-racing, hunting and other sports and closing of all places of amusement.

LIENN'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Official bulletins state that M. Lenin is suffering from paralysis of the right side. His voice is affected. The official Russian circles in London announce that M. Tchitcherin has accepted the League of Nations' invitation to participate in the proposed international conference to consider the extension of the principles of the Washington Treaty to the Non-signatory States.—Reuter.

EAST INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The East Indian Grain and Oil Seed Shipper's Association have passed a resolution urging that, in the event of the abolition of the Indian Trade Commissioner's office, provision should be made for the accessibility of Indian commercial intelligence through a responsible officer established in the City.—Reuter.

METHODS OF CONTROL IN TROPICS

BUREAUCRACY'S SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Addressing the Victoria League on the methods of control in the Tropics, Sir Frederick Lugard said, to-day, with reference to India, that a short-sighted bureaucracy had been educating a small minority of people on alien lines of democratic evolution. This had led them to regard themselves as natural depositaries of political power without adequate training in discipline or responsibility and apparently without realising the disruptive tendencies of the forces it was creating.—Reuter.

CHAPLAINS FOR BRITISH INDIA.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. J. F. P. Rawlinson (Conservative) suggested that, in view of the serious dislocation likely to occur in the supply of chaplains for British India and the consequent mischief likely to arise from the operation order made last autumn, the stopping of recruitment of Government chaplains for British India should be deferred.

Earl Winterton replied that Lord Peel was fully alive to the situation and was communicating with the Government of India.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The Association Football Cup Replay to-day resulted in West Ham and Southampton each scoring one goal after playing extra time.

In the League First Division, Manchester City (three) beat Tottenham Hotspur (nil.) West Bromwich (two) beat Newcastle (one).

In the Second Division, Derby and Manchester United each scored one goal.

In the Third Division (Northern Section) Bradford and Hartlepools each scored once.

In the Scottish League, Hibernians (two) beat Albion (one). Hamilton and Celtic each scored one. Hearts (one) lost to Motherwell (two). Rangers (two) beat Ayr (one).

RUGBY MATCH.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The final of the Inter-Hospitals Rugby Football Cup was played to-day and resulted as follows:—

Guy's	3 points.
Bartholemew's	Nil.

The match was played at Richmond.

Official and Personal.

H. E. Lord Lytton presided at the annual meeting of the District Charitable Society on Tuesday evening, the report of which showed that distress last year among unemployed in the city was greater than ever before.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA

RESUMPTION OF TRADE RELATIONS

REPORTED LEASE OR SALE OF N. SAGHALIEN.

EXPLOITATION OF SIBERIA AND KAMCHATKA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKIO, Mar. 14.

For the first time since the arrival of Mr Joffe the Soviet envoy who is still recuperating at Atams hotspring during a conversation Mochizuki the leader of the Kenseika party has thrown the latest bait, declaring unofficially that Russia's being persuaded to lease or sell northern Saghalien to Japan is within the realm of possibilities, provided the Japanese Government accorded immediate recognition to the Soviet and showed a spirit of equality and sincerity during pourparlers. Furthermore, events are marching rapidly towards resumption of trade relations with Russia. Commercial interests supported by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, the Yokohama Trade Association, the Russo-Japanese Trade Promption Society and also by prominent politicians and financiers are bringing utmost pressure on Government to acquisce in the formation of a Corporation with a capital of a hundred millions for the purpose of exploiting the forest and mineral resources of Siberia and Kamchatka and also engage in ordinary business. It is reported that the promoters have succeeded in enlisting the support of Ichiki, the Finance Minister for obtaining at low interest funds from the National treasury. Reuter.

GREEKS RESUME EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

LONDON, Mar. 15.

An Athens telegram states that it is semi-officially announced that the Angora Government has ordered the cessation of expulsions of the Greeks, the Greek Cabinet have decided to resume the exchange of prisoners and hostages, and also to admit from four to five thousand other refugees into Greece. If this figure should be exceeded, as all available accommodation has been already requisitioned, the Government will consider the necessity of lodging new refugees in the houses of Mussalmans, an equal number of whom will be compelled to leave Greece.—Reuter.

TRAVELLING PERMITS TO GREEKS.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Constantinople.—Adnan Bey has notified the Allied High Commissioners that the issue of travelling permits enabling the Greeks to leave Anatolia is being discontinued. The Turks assert that the question of such departure is not touched upon by the Lausanne Agreement concerning the exchange of

THE SACRED WEEK.

WHERE THE COUNTRY'S SALVATION LIES.

DR. P. C. RAY'S MESSAGE.

It is necessary that we should consider during this week how far we have been able to give effect to the message of Mahatmaji. A very large number of workers found their way into the jail on account of their political activities both before and after Mahatmaji was put into jail. This naturally was expected to crush the growing political consciousness of the people. But we find that the country has not been frightened down by these methods. Some of the leaders and workers have fallen off from the path of sacrifice and suffering, but that only shows the purity and strength of the movement. Success is not to be measured by the number of followers but by the amount of work put in, even if it be only by a few staunch workers.

Foreign cloth is being dumped into the market at rates which are impossible on plain profit making basis. That Khadi is still finding a sale shows that the country has understood where its real salvation lies. One must bear in mind the extent to which the Manchester producers of cotton goods are prepared to go, to ruin the spinning and weaving industry of India. The wealth which a hundred and fifty years of unequal trade has put into the hands of British Indian merchants and manufacturers may all be employed to crush down the infant Khadi. But Khadi is the baby of a giant; symbolic of the conscious self-assertion of a fifth of the population of the world. Friends, take hearts, stick to spinning and weaving and wearing Khadi; we shall have Swaraj and Mahatmaji will be in our midst ere-long.

SCHEME FOR ARAB INDEPENDENCE.

BRITISH NEGOTIATION WITH KING HUSSEIN.

LONDON, Mar 14.

Interviewed by Reuter in regard to the Arab confederation Doctor Nagjiel Assil, representative of King Hussein, said King Hussein was the originator of the whole scheme for Arab independence and unity. He quoted a long unpublished memorandum from Emir Feisul to the Allies in favour of such independence and unity and the Emir Abdhullah in a Note to Britain had expressed the same view. Imam Yemen was at present negotiating with King Hussein for a definite Treaty regulating his relations with Mecca and the Hedjaz. Government was doing its best to bring Ibn Saud into line with other Arab states. Hedjaz was also at present negotiating with British and the other Government for regulation of their relations with European powers. The negotiations with Britain had progressed most satisfactorily. So much so that a treaty of alliance between Britain and King Hussein was in sight.—Reuter.

SINO-JAPANESE TREATIES.

CHINA'S DEMAND FOR ABROGATION.

JAPAN'S REFUSAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKIO, Mar. 14.

With reference to the Chinese Note demanding abrogation *in toto* of the Sino-Japanese Treaties and Notes of 1915, the Foreign Minister, Count Uchida, to-day, handed Japan's reply to the Chinese Charge d'Affaires peremtorily refusing to entertain the proposals. At the same time, a copy reply was transmitted to the Chinese Foreign Office by the Japanese Minister at Peking. While acknowledging the Note Count Uchida expresses his Government's sense of surprise and regret that Peking should forward such a communication, and says the treaties concluded the Notes exchanged in 1915 and were formally signed by the Japanese and Chinese representatives, properly invested with full powers. Their respective Governments later had ratified them. Hence an attempt on the part of the Chinese Government to abrogate of their own accord such Treaties and Notes, which perfectly valid, run counter to the advancement and friendship of both countries also, should be regarded contrary to the accepted principals of international intercourse. The Japanese Government accordingly cannot lend themselves to line of action now contemplated by the Chinese Government. Furthermore the Japanese recently concluded a new arrangement with China on certain matters and stipulated that the said Treaties also declared their decision to waive rights secured under various clauses in the instruments under discussion, and withdraw certain reservations made therein. Therefore, they feel compelled to declare that they find absolutely nothing in the Treaties and Notes susceptible to further modification. Therefore, the Japanese find no occasion for entertaining anyway the proposals of the Chinese Government respecting the discussion of questions incidental to the restoration of Port Arthur.

MARQUESS OF CREWE IMPROVING.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Paris.—A bulletin states that Marquess of Crewe's temperature is normal and the condition of his heart has noticeably improved. The patient is still weak but Prognosis is more favourable.—Reuter.

GANDHI WEEK.

Messages received from Allahabad, Lahore and some more places show that Gandhi Week celebrations have begun there "in right earnest," and the enrolment of Congress members is proceeding very successfully.

Paris.—The Marquess of Crewe is recovering. No more bulletins are being issued.—Reuter.

New York.—Spain has challenged for the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup.—Reuter.

GRAVE SITUATION IN THE PUNJAB.

DANGER TO NATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT ESSENTIAL.

MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle", Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who returned last Saturday from her tour in the Punjab extending to well-nigh ten days narrated her experiences with regard to the reported differences between Hindus and Muslims:—

Asked as to how long she stayed in the Punjab and what impressions she had gathered, she feelingly said: "I was more than ten days in the Punjab. The Congress work naturally suffers on account of the strained relations between Hindus and Muslims. No Congress work is possible, even though the workers are only too anxious to work."

Asked as to the situation as regards the Congress work in the Punjab, she said: "It is as grave as it possibly can be and calls for an immediate solution. I am convinced that it is the imperative duty of every responsible leader to concentrate on this question, even if it should mean leaving all other Congress work, no matter how important. I believe that unless within a very few weeks some definite and permanent settlement is arrived at in the Punjab over the Hindu-Muslim question, the whole structure of National work will crumble and it will be impossible to rebuild it. My personal conviction is that we should cease to discuss or argue on questions relating to Civil Disobedience and Councils, till the Congress leaders have united and settled the National Pact. For this purpose, I think it is necessary for them to stay in the Punjab continuously for a few weeks and effect a reconciliation on a basis of mutual concession and mutual trust between the two parties who are so bitterly and dangerously estranged.

"I am going back to the Punjab after the Gandhi Week at the special requests of both Hindus and Muslims. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Motilal Nehru are going there in a few days to arbitrate on the differences at Multan. I shall join them there. The Punjab situation calls for bold and wise statesmanship on the part of Congress and Khilafat workers and the first essential is that they should approach the questions at issue without a shadow of partisanship and prejudice."

Asked about the Arya Samajists' campaign of converting Rajput Muslims, Mrs. Naidu said:—

"So far as I am concerned, I personally deplore deeply any gesture on the part of responsible political workers in any political field—religious, social or otherwise—calculated to imperil inter-communal unity. Religious missionaries of all sects will always carry on their propaganda, but political workers must realise their grave responsibilities as Evangelists of National Unity."

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

COMPLIMENT TO SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again in Thursday afternoon, Hon. Sir N. G. Chadavarker presiding.

After the eighth list of questions and answers was gone through consideration was resumed on Mr. R. G. Salgar's resolution running as follows:—

This Council recommends to H. E. the Governor in Council that the second revision settlement of the Malsiras Taluka in the Sholapur District for the year 1920-21 should be suspended altogether till the Nira Right Bank Canal comes into actual use for the agriculturists and the Barsi Light Railway actually begins to work in the Taluka.

Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said since he was in the Council years ago there has been always conflicting views between officials and non-officials in regard to the land revenue system and he had not the remotest idea at the time that he would be in charge of the Revenue Department. They all agreed that revenue was required for administrative purposes and if anybody showed a more economical and suitable way of realising revenue, Government would be very glad to consider the proposal. He thought, however, considerable improvement was made in the condition of agriculturists and every care was taken in the revision of settlement to impose reasonable revenue.

The motion was carried by 32 against 27.

RETIREMENT OF SIR IBRAHIM.

In the afternoon Diwan Bahadur Godbole moved the following resolution:—

This Council places on record its expression of regret to the great loss sustained by the retirement of Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., owing to the expiry of the term of his office as a member of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor and its sense of high appreciation of the valuable services he has rendered and the conspicuous ability with which he has discharged his duty as member of this Council, Leader of the House and member of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Mr. Godbole said they were all aware of the excellent service rendered by the Hon. Leader of the House, viz: Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. He was surprised to hear that Sir Ibrahim had no university degree or legal training and yet he conducted his work in the Council like a man of university education and a lawyer.

His public life began in 1892 and for over 26 years he served the Municipal Corporation, a body which had produced leading politicians like the late Sir P. M. Mehta, the late Sir V. Thakersey, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. He had served the city taking leading part in the all important questions like housing, roads, tramways and water supply, etc. He hoped therefore the Council, in view of his excellent service to the public, would carry the resolution unanimously.

"GROUND IN THE MILL OF GOD."

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said Sir Ibrahim was a great sportsman and he knew how to give more and receive less in public life. When their ears were dinned with the cries of Swarajya now-a-days, it was Sir Ibrahim several years ago as president of the Muslim League who gave the true idea of Swarajya that it was to be had not by non-cooperation—but by co-operation. He was ground in the mill of God whence he gained his worldly wisdom. His success was a triumph of British policy in India which was to give more and more share to Indians in the Government of their own country.

Mr. S. K. Bole on behalf of the non-Brahmin and working classes complimented Sir Ibrahim for his sympathy towards them. In spite of his greatness Sir Ibrahim was simple in his dress as well as in his habits and manners. He hoped after his retirement from the Council as an elected member and meet Government on their grounds.

Executive Member he would join it as an

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale said they always found Sir Ibrahim amiable and doing his best to meet the wishes of the House.

After several other members had addressed Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in replying said after he was invited by Lord Willingdon in three years' time he had the privilege of welcoming four Indians to govern the affairs of their country. There was a great difference between the service of the public and public service and he had the honour to serve both—the former for nearly thirty years and the latter for five years. He then dwelt at length on the work he had done during the last five years and exhorted the members to be united, and to take keen interest in the Council.

The resolution was passed with acclamation. The Council was then prorogued.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

EXTENDED BY A WEEK.

It has been decided to award gold, silver and bronze medals to exhibitors for exhibits of certified merit.

The Exhibition dates are extended owing to the pressing request of the public. It will remain open from 19th to 26th of March daily from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. It will be closed on the 18th instant on account of All-India Hartal.

As the Mill workers will not be able to attend the Exhibition on the 25th instant all the mills being open that day, the 26th instant is specially reserved for them when they will be admitted free.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

LECTURE AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel Moozam Ali and Devdas Gandhi arrived at Calcutta on Tuesday and addressed a largely attended public meeting urging observance of hartal on the 18th, boycott of English goods, use of Khaddar, enlistmen of Congress volunteers, and subscription to Congress Tilak Fund.

"SUNDAY CHRONICLE."

DAK EDITION.

Beginning from next Saturday 17th instant) we are going to issue a Dak Edition of the "Sunday Chronicle" which will give our mofussil subscribers all the news of Saturday on Sunday morning instead of their having to wait for Monday's paper to receive it, as has been the case till now. On the other hand Saturday's news will no longer be taken in Monday's issue. A free copy of the "Sunday Chronicle" Dak Edition will be sent this week to all mofussil subscribers.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Messrs. Montagu's Silver Report says that during the earlier part of the period under review the market was quiet, India remained inactive till Monday, when she was responsible for considerable buying orders, competed with some China demand and drove prices to thirty-two and 11/16d cash and thirty-two and 7/16 two months' delivery. These are the highest quotations since 24th January and 15th November respectively. At these rates, the Continent supplied the bulk of the requirements. Reaction ensued yesterday, and recovery took place to-day as a consequence of some Indian bazaar enquiry; but, at any much further advance, silver is speculative and otherwise is freely offered.—Reuter.

AIR ESTIMATES.

IMPERIAL AIR ROUTE.

SIR S. HOARE ON AIR POSSIBILITIES.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

In the House of Commons introducing the Air Estimates Sir Samuel Hoare suggested it might be easier momentarily to develop the Imperial Air Route by means of airships than by aeroplanes and said that the airship-question was at present being considered by the Committee of Imperial Defence.—Reuter.

"POLICING THE EMPIRE."

Sir Samuel Hoare laid stress on the point that the success of the independent air command in Iraq was showed by the fact that hundreds of troops could be rapidly transported by air across the country. The new system had repeatedly avoided expense of men and money. Continuing, Sir Samuel Hoare emphasized the importance of this experiment in connection with the problem of policing distant parts of the Empire. He said that the same thing was being attempted in a lesser degree in Palestine, Trans-Jordania, Somaliland and Aden. He believed they would see developments on the same lines in India. He laid emphasis on the inadequacy of British air forces and asked how it would be possible to justify the fact that these were only a quarter of the size of the French. The application of the one-power standard to the air would mean an immediate increase in the estimates of five millions sterling and an eventual increase of seventeen millions. The Air Secretary foreshadowed the formation of a reserve air force of a thousand officers and twelve thousand men and possibly the establishment of an auxiliary air force. It was hoped to have an equivalent of seven or eight additional home defence squadrons in the next twelve months and the whole reinforcement scheme would be completed in 1925. British naval air work was far ahead of that of any other great Power.

SUBSIDIES FOR CIVIL AVIATION.

He very much hoped, although he had put nothing in this year's estimates for airships, that in the course of the next twelve months we might be able to develop airship policy whether by commercial undertakings or by a policy of military research. He proposed in the coming year to advertise prizes of £50,000 sterling for an helicopter competition; he also hoped to make a small grant to encourage gliding. The Air Ministry was now prepared, in accordance with the recommendations of the recent Committee of Enquiry, to negotiate in connection with the granting of a subsidy of a million sterling for civil aviation, spread over a period of ten years, on condition that private capital of a million sterling was subscribed to.

POSSIBILITY OF REDUCTION.

That he had been unable to make hoped-for reductions in ground troops in Iraq was exclusively due to the fact that they had not yet made peace with Turkey. They could from the date of peace cut down the number of troops to the level suggested by the Cairo Conference. Every impartial enquirer took emphatically the view that the experiment of an independent air command in Iraq was working very well and he believed that it had been repeatedly proved by well-directed air operations, they had been able to avoid expense of men and money entailed by ground military expeditions. On one occasion, 300 Indian troops with Lewis guns and 30,000 rounds of reserve ammunition were taken by aeroplane to a district at 65 miles distance within 24 hours when roads were impassable. The Cairo-Baghdad route had been marked out for 470 miles for the first time. The problem they were trying to solve was how to control without occupation. If they succeeded in solving it, its effect upon imperial communications and distant garrisons could not be exaggerated. All evidence went to show that the value of air operations in India was being better realised and deficiencies in equipment were being made good. The Air Officer Commanding India had now direct access to the Viceroy and the Headquarters of the Air Force had moved close to the Headquarters of the Army.

The air units at Dardanelles had acquitted themselves very creditably. Incidentally, Sir Samuel Hoare mentioned that of the 34 British air squadrons, 18 were in Egypt and India.—Reuter.

HOUSE AGREE TO ESTIMATES.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

In the House of Commons yesterday, replying to the criticism during the debate on the Air Estimates, Sir Samuel Hoar said with reference to the bombing of native cattle that any impartial observer of what happened on the North West Frontier or in Iraq would conclude that the air operations had been most carefully directed and that casualties were reduced to the minimum. The operations from the air were more humane than the operations on the ground could have been. Villages were warned before bombing took place in order that the non-combatants could be removed. The House agreed to the Estimates.—Reuter.

KAISER-I- HIND MILLS LIMITED.

The Kaiser-I-Hind Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Ltd, Bangalore prospectus advertisement of which appears in our advertisement columns has been converted into a joint stock company with a large capital to achieve industrial progress in the State. The Directors propose to devote their attention to the extension of the Vendor Co's business in woollen rugs, blankets and carpets. The prospectus states: "The Vendor Co. has been manufacturing its products for the past eight months and not only has no difficulty been experienced in disposing of the whole of its output to date but owing to lack of available capital, many orders for supplies have had to be refused."

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

INDIANISATION IN ALL DEPARTMENTS DEMANDED.

RIGID ECONOMY URGED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 15.

The Legislative Assembly met again to-day and after voting on some demands for grants resumed discussion on general administration.

Dr. Nandlal raised a question of Foreign and Political Department by moving the reduction of Rs. 1000. He complained that Indianisation of the Foreign and Political services had not proceeded and that the charges of the Department had considerably swelled compared with the pre-war figures.

Mr. Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary said that the foreign and political service was not always attractive. There were some stations, such as Seistan, where life was not all attractive.

Munshi Iswar Saran said that the dearth of applicants could not be the sole reason for the delay in Indianisation. There was something more behind it he thought.

Proceeding he said while discussing the Foreign and Political Department's estimates he wanted to take an opportunity of protesting most emphatically against the speech made by a representative of the Department in the Council of State (Mr. J. P. Thompson) in moving the adoption of the Princess Protection Bill.

Sir Malcolm Haily deprecated the re-opening of the question which was now closed.

Dr Nandlal's motion was then put and negatived.

DISCUSSION ON NON-VOTABLE HEADS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 13.

Sir Malcolm Hailey then referred to yesterday's controversy regarding the right of the Assembly to discuss non-votable items on the motions for nominal reductions under votable heads. He knew that during the last two years opportunities were taken by the House for raising larger questions on the subject of non-votable expenditure by proposing nominal vote of reduction on votable items. He appreciated the fact that the President had given clear ruling yesterday against discussion of non-votable heads and he did not want to argue against that ruling. But he requested the President without prejudice to the final decision of the chair on the subject to allow members as interim measure to discuss non-votable heads as well such motions for cut under votable item were of nominal character.

Sir Devaprashad Sarvadikari and Dr. Gour did not feel satisfied with the concession as much as it was interferring with and modifying the convention already established by the Assembly during the last two years by confirming it only to nominal cuts.

Mr. Rangachariar said he did not think that the President had by his ruling ruled out the suggestions made by the member in discussing votable heads as to where under non-votable items the cut could be made. was the right of the Assembly to reduce particular votable item and asking Government to spread it among votable and non-votable estimates.

The President said "The point raised by the Home Member is not only of interest to this House but of great constitutional importance (Hear, hear). I have no intention of enforcing in hard and fast sense the ruling given by me yesterday and I am prepared to acknowledge that interpretation which I placed on Governor-General's orders is open to argument. I am glad to find the Home Member taking a liberal view of the constitution but it will be very unfortunate precedent to accept without reservation the suggestion of Mr. Rangachariar. I think that the restrictive procedure suggested by the Home Member in favour of nominal reductions be adopted on assumption that Government is not impervious to arguments which could be brought forward in support of that nominal motion."

Sir Basil Blackett wanted the House to clearly understand that legally the House reduced a votable demand Government was bound not to exceed the reduced grant in respect of votable item and if it did, it had to come back to the Assembly to get variation sanctioned. Ordinarily Government was required to confine its expense under voted heads to the extent sanctioned by the House and not spread it over non-votable items.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer said Government should ask the House as it had been doing in the past for supplementary grants to carry out adjustments.

Sir Malcolm Hailey: "Sir, I was trying to get over the difficulty of interpretation of the Act in the light of the Governor-General's order and I find that my well-intentioned efforts have been misconstrued. Nothing was further from my mind than the thought that we should be attempting to control the convention established by the House. I know since last year the House is in the habit of making large cuts in votable expenditure on the understanding that Government will distribute it between votable and non-votable items. I know that the House cut some lakhs from customs, perhaps in the hope that it would be found from our army estimates. I don't suggest that the House should not be at liberty to make what cut it likes from votable expenditure. All I suggest is that the chair might allow on motion for reduction of votable expenditure discussion to range over non-votable items." (applause)

HILL JOURNEY ALLOWANCES.

After lunch, Mr. Ishwar Saran moved his motion for nominal reduction of one rupee under hill journey allowances thus raising the question of Simla exodus. He repeated the well-known arguments such as no Government could successfully administer the country from the hill thus being out of touch with the real life of the nation.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said the motion could have no effect on the next year's budget because even if the abandonment of Simla exodus was voted Government could not carry it out unless the Secretariat and the residential buildings were ready for occupation.

There were cries of "withdraw the motion, withdraw."

Mr. Rangachariar deprecated that on a most serious question the members should be trying to avoid discussion. He condemned the rule from Simla and hoped that Government would take away its vicious example of hill exodus before the Provincial Governments.

Sir D. P. Sarvadhikari also spoke against the exodus.

Eventually the motion for abandonment of Simla move was put to vote and rejected by a very narrow majority the voting being 50 for and 53 against.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer then moved for reduction by one rupee in order to express the opinion that the Legislature should not go to Simla even if the Executive should go. He said the Assembly must look after the interests of the people rather than the personal convenience and conmforts of the members.

Sir Malcolm Hailey pointed out that if the Legislature were to sit in Delhi in summer then the Government of India should have to move down for the Legislative Session at an expense much more than that which would be incurred if the members were to go to Simla.

Dr. Nandlal (the Punjab) opposed the motion.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas strongly supported the motion for reduction. He said when Mr. Sarma was a non-official he was opposed to exodus, but when he became an official he turned out to be a supporter of the exodus.

Mr. Sarma: "I never expressed my view on the question of the exodus to Simla."

Mr. Joshi: "But how did you vote, Sir? (Laughter.)

Mr. Sarma: "I may inform the House that I was absent from Delhi when Mr. Sastri raised the question in the Council."

Dr. Gour said that the climate in Delhi was pleasant and salubrious in October and so instead of the Legislature sitting in Simla during September they could sit here in Delhi in October.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said the question was whether the Legislature was going to sit in Simla or Delhi next July. There was no other question.

The motion for reduction was lost and the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Mr. Neogy raised the question of the Assam-Bengal Railway which he said was showing a net loss of 40 lakhs a year. He asked as to whether Government would give effect to the Inchcape recommendation that overtaking of arrears on such unremunerative railways must wait till the financial position improved.

Mr. Hindley assured that as far as possible full effect would be given to the Inchcape report in this respect.

Mr. Rangachariar moved for further reduction of one crore fourteen lakhs of rupees under railway expenses. He made it clear that his intention was not to make reduction actually in working expenses, but to ask Government to transfer the annuities from revenue charges to the capital amount.

Mr. Ginwala supported the motion.

Sir Basil Blackett although agreeing that the question of a portion of annuities being charged to capital or revenue account could be discussed up and down warned that the proposed transfer would not improve India's credit as it would almost amount to faking the account. He said Government was not prepared to accept Mr. Rangachariar's suggestion because its adoption would not reduce the deficit.

After several members had spoken, the motion for reduction of one crore and fourteen lakhs was then put and carried by 67 votes against 37 and the railway expenses as reduced by two cuts which amount to one crore sixty-four lakhs were finally passed.

The reduced railway grant stands at little less than sixty crores.

In the Assembly to-day reports of the Select Committees on four non-official Bills were presented. These reports are on (1) Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill, (2) Mr. Abdul Kassim's Mokthiars Bill and (3) and (4) Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's Bills relating to Hindu law and inheritance and exclusion from inheritance.

SALT TAX.

WHAT THE ASSEMBLY SHOULD DO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Special Correspondent of the "Times of India" at Delhi has given out the hint that His Excellency the Viceroy will not hesitate to certify the imposition of the additional 100 per cent tax on salt in case the non-official members do not approach for a compromise. He says, "*Government have decided to ignore the nearly unanimous opinion of the unofficial benches in this matter*" (italics is mine), and goes on to say "that the unofficial benches will do their utmost in the case of their constitutional position to take the matter into their own hands." What is the constitutional position referred to? There is no position consistent with self-respect except to retire in a body. Of course, the Government will, through dinners and private interviews make every endeavour to humour the leader of the opposition and also to create a split in the unanimity of the opposition. Will the memers sacrifice millions of their countrymen for a peg or shake of the hand? Perhaps not.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

Girgaon, Mar. 14.

MUNICIPAL CO-OPTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The election of co-opted members by the elected and nominated members of the new Municipal Corporation is shortly to take place. The election is to be by ballot but it is for the Municipal Commissioner to see that the object of ballot is not frustated. To ensure this no candidate or a member should be allowed to interfere or bring pressure on other members. Everybody should be allowed to vote freely as he likes. If steps are not taken to secure this, I am afraid, voting by ballot will be a mere farce.—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

DEBATE ON STORES DEPARTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 14.

Two non-official resolutions appeared on the agenda of the Council of State to-day. Mr. Kale moved the first one for effect being given to the recommendation of the Stores Purchase Committee regarding the gradual reduction and reconstitution of the Indian Stores Department in England and development of the Stores Department in India with a view to expand the scope of work of the latter and to render it thoroughly efficient.

Mr. Chadwick explained the attitude of Government and asked the mover to withdraw the resolution. He said Government had every sympathy with the object of the resolution. He moved for adjournment of discussion until such time as would enable Government to determine their attitude in the light of the retrenchment committee's report.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Lala Sukhbir Sinha and Lala Ramsarandas spoke in favour of adjournment of the debate.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha struck a different note. He strongly objected to postponement of the discussion. He condemned the whole of the Stores Department in the India Office as a waste department. The Secretary of State was putting pressure on the Government of India in order to see that the latter did not encourage Indian industries but British manufactures. (voice of dissent in the Treasury Benches).

Mr. Chatterjee on behalf of Government protested against the unjust attack of Sir Dinshaw Wacha. Government, he said, had always adopted a progressive policy in the matter of stores purchase. Government had been following the policy recommended by the Stores Purchase Committee and giving effect to their recommendations. They had appointed a Chief Controller of Stores and started an organisation called the Indian Stores Department. In the face of all this it was extremely unjust to say that the Government of India had been entirely negligent of the matter.

Mr. Kale maintained that he did not commit the Government one way or other and so pressed that his resolution be further discussed.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha again remarked that it was very wrong on the part of Government members to ask for adjournment if they did not like any resolution.

Sir Mahomed Shafi, the leader of the House pointed out that the sole ground upon which the adjournment was requested was that the Government of India had not yet arrived at the definite decision in regard to the Inchcape Committee's recommendations.

After further discussion the motion that the discussion be adjourned *sine die* was carried.

ELECTION & POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

Mr. Raza Ali moved that the electoral rules be so modified as to make a person convicted of a political offence involving a sentence of imprisonment for more than six months eligible for election to any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act of 1919. He pointed out that while last year there was an attempt on the part of non-cooperators to launch upon a campaign of intensive and aggressive form of passive resistance and the atmosphere was consequently surcharged with feelings of excitement. This year fortunately better sense had prevailed among them and things were getting into normal state and some were even thinking of entering the Councils.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy opposed the resolution.

Mr. Crerar on behalf of Government opposed the resolution It was not unreasonable that a person who had been convicted by a judicial tribunal should be allowed time to consider the folly of his own action before attempting to enter the Councils. It was not right that the Government of India should be advised to take steps to allow into the Councils a body of persons whose declared purpose was to wreck the constitution. There were serious and practical difficulties in adopting the resolution. The Government of India had already given proof of their desire to appease the non-co-operators and ameliorate the unhappy political development that had taken place during the recent year.

Lieutenant Lalchand considered the resolution premature because the non-cooperators had not indicated any better frame of mind.

Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan supported the resolution as being politically expedient.

Nawab Muzamilullah Khan, Lala Ramsarandas and Prof. Kale opposed the resolution while Raja Pramotha Nath Roy supported it.

Mr. Raza Ali said his desire was to bridge the gulf that existed between the vast body of Non-cooperators and the Government.

Mr. Crerar in summing up the debate reiterated that it was not desirable that the House or Government should impose on unwilling persons a privilege which they did not deserve and which in fact they emphatically repudiated.

The resolution was put and rejected. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

BILL FOR SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 15.

The Council of State had a short sitting to-day. There were no questions put.

Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, moved for consideration of the Bill to give effect to certain articles of the International Convention for the suppression of traffic in women and children as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy gave his conditional support to the Bill. He did not object to the raising of the age of consent provided public opinion favoured it.

Lala Ramsarandas, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and Prof. Kale supported the Bill as it emerged from the Assembly.

The Rt. Hon. Sastri said personally he was in favour of raising the age from 16 to 21. However, he did not object to the consideration of the Bill.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha thought that the measure might prove to be of doubtful utility. Social reform must come from within and not from without, nor could social reform be stimulated by legislation.

Nawab Muzanialullah Khan and Lala Sukhbir Sinha supported the motion which was carried. The Bill was then considered clause by clause.

Mr. Crerar moved that the Bill shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General-in-Council may by notification appoint. Mr. Crerar said the Government of India wanted to further consult the local Governments and explore non-official opinion on the Bill and if that opinion was in favour of it, Government would then proceed with the Bill with a much greater degree of confidence in placing it on the statute book.

The Rt. Hon. Sastri opposed the motion of Mr. Crerar, because he thought apparently Government wanted to reopen the question and go behind the vote of the Assembly.

Prof. Kale opposed the amendment for the reasons set forth by Mr. Sastri, while Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy and Sir Dinshaw Wacha supported it.

Mr. Crerar said that if local Governments and the public outside were in favour of the Bill, then the position of the Government of India in regard to this piece of social legislation would be strengthened.

The motion of Mr. Crerar was then put to vote and carried with a few dissentient voices. Finally Mr. Crerar moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

Mr. Sastri in giving his support to the Bill objected to the unconstitutional procedure adopted by the Executive Government in the Council of State. He said that with regard to the age of consent Government had taken a view adverse to the vote of the Assembly and here in this Council Government asked for confirmation of that vote with the reservation that it was their intention to resubmit to public criticism the vote of the Assembly confirmed by the vote of this Council. He strongly objected to such an irregular procedure. Nevertheless, he supported the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Sarma pointed out that in the matter of social legislation Government wanted to proceed with all due caution. They felt that there had not been sufficient consultation in this matter with the local Governments. That was the reason for taking time to reconsider the Bill.

The Bill as amended was passed. The Council adjourned till Wednesday next.

IS "CHARKHA REPUGNANT TO ISLAM"?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir Abdur Rahim is reported to have said the other day at Calcutta, that the "new cult of Charkha and the khaddar is *repugnant* to the entire spirit of Islam and the history of Islamic civilization"! Is that so, please? If the writer's memory serves him aright, the Khilafat Committee had issued a pamphlet in 1921-22, giving quotations from the Holy Quoran, in which Prophet Mahomed recommended the use of the spinning wheel to all his female followers! Will you, sir, publish these quotations for the information of Sir Abdur Rahim and his school of thinkers? They will be most welcome during this Gandhi week.

Further, it is erroneous and unfair for Sir Abdur Rahim to infer and assert that non-cooperation implies "aloofness from the world and the abandonment of all earnest efforts to utilize the resources of nature for the ever-growing needs of an expanding humanity"! In fact, Non-cooperation implies aloofness, not from the world, but from *Evil*—whether Indian or foreign. And as regards the resources of *nature*, Non-co-operation has resorted to soul-force of nature in preference to brute-force employed by bureaucrats and autocrats—Indian or foreign.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

[Our correspondent's suggestion that the Holy Prophet recommended the Charkha or anything else to his followers in the Holy Coran will be "repugnant" to the sense of every Muslim. He is the Coran with Hadis—the recorded sayings of the Holy Prophet—an error easily pardonable in a non-Muslim. We personally have always considered the Non-cooperation movement at its best an essentially Islamic movement—i.e. a movement in most strict accordance with the spirit of Islam, though possibly it may not accord with certain pages in the "history of Islamic Civilisation" which we deplore as having caused the downfall of Islam.—Ed., "B.C."].

(Continued from column 6.)

ful" language in order to draw the attention of the Corporation to the matter. The Commissioner had done nothing except read out some statements, and that was no consolation to the people living there. Section 417 of the Municipal Act was there to prevent the poisoning of the lives of people, but it was not used. He knew that house-owners in the Corporation would not like that to be used against themselves, and the Commissioner knew his clients. He did not want to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Baptista: shame, shame.

Mr. Jamnadas said the was surprised at Mr. Baptista's levity on the pun on the words strong and wrong. He knew that Mr. Baptista was rather clever in such things, but he left him to his cleverness and he was not concerned with it. He thought the whole treatment and the callousness displayed towards 200 men was most cruel. And the consolation that Mr. Dabke had received was that the Commissioner had got 5 lakhs now. He did not think the repairing of these two small lanes would have cost much, but nothing had been done. If that state of things was not callous disregard of the health of the people, he should like to know what was. He was afraid not a single member of the Corporation had visited the spot.

The Commissioner: I beg your pardon.

Mr. Baptista: Utter some more "fib."

Continuing said Mr. Jamnadas nothing was done by the Commissioner to improve the condition of the lanes, and yet he was complaining of the proposition.

The Proposition was put to vote and lost. The attention of the President was then drawn to the want of quorum, but there were just enough numbers for the purpose. After a time again the attention of the President was drawn, and there being no quorum the meeting had to be adjourned till 3-40 p.m. to-day (Standard time).

CORPORATION OFFICIAL'S CONDUCT.

MR. J. M. MEHTA'S STRAIGHT TALK

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S DEFENCE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday. Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding. A good deal of time was taken up with the discussion of an apparently trivial item and angry words were used by the Commissioner, which he eventually withdrew. Mr. Mehta however found the whole House arayed against him, and his proposition of censure against the officers was thrown out.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved that any member asking for priority should give at least three day's notice to the Municipal Secretary and that the Secretary should inform the members of same at least 24 hours before the meeting, and that the whole matter be referred to the Procedure Rules Committee for report.

The proposition was adopted.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved that the correspondence between Mr. V. R. Dabke and others and the several executive officers of the Bombay Municipality beginning with Mr. Dabke's letter dated 20th July 1920 and ending with the letter from the Commissioner dated 20th June 1922 disclosed on the part of the officials concerned a deplorable state of inefficiency and irresponsibility, a callous disregard not only of the convenience and comforts of the public, but also of their health and safety and an amazing indifference to the requirements of the Municipal Act. The corporation therefore desired the Commissioner as soon as possible to report to them (1) The names of the officers responsible for this gross negligence (b) the punishment or other disciplinary measures which he had awarded or adopted or which he wished to award or adopt with regard to these officers; and (c) the steps he had taken or proposed to take to render the repitition of such disregard of the interests of the citizens impossible in the future.

Mr. Jamnadas said it was nearly 36 months since the first complaint was made to the Deputy Health Officer, about the wretched and filthy condition of the lanes, and nothing had been done yet to remedy the state affairs. He wanted to know why the repair work was not taken by the Commissioner, seeing that there were nearly 200 persons living in the chawls not a single room being in the chawl being free from sickness of one kind or another. His friend Mr. Cocke had moved the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of repairing the surface of Hornby Vellard Road and before the question was even considered by the committee, the Commissioner had repaired the road, because the road was not fit per motor cars or so. And yet here was a road on which nearly 200 citizens were living and it was kept in the worst possible condition. He thought there was something wrong in the Municipal administration which could allow things like these to remain without putting right.

Mr. Bowla seconded.

The Commissioner said he was waiting for an opportunity to discuss the proposition, but unfortunately owing to Mr. Mehta's absence he could not come before the Corporation earlier. He thought it was most disgraceful that such statements should be made in the Corporation about the officials of the Corporation. Mr. Mehta should have made enquiries into the matter before coming to the Corporation and moving a proposition like that. But he had not and the Commissioner thought the statements made were disgraceful. What were the facts? Immediately the letter was received enquiries were made and the repairs which they wanted to make could not be made owing to want of funds. If any body had to be censured it was the Municipal Corporation for not putting him in funds. They could not blame him if he had no money to effect the necessary repairs. He asked the protection of the House from such attacks on him and the officers of the Corporation. He thought a great deal of levity was used.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said strong language ought not to have been used by the Commissioner, however unjustifiable the language of the proposition was. He admitted the language of the proposition was stronger than was necessary, but he thought the Commissioner should not have lost his temper on that account. In consonance with the dignity of the Corporation he should have used words which were becoming of him and the Corporation. Coming to the merits of the case, he said while he could not blame the Commissioner for not having the necesary funds, the Commissioner had ample powers under the act to get the owners fined in a Court of law. He could have got a fine of Rs. 10 per day imposed on the owners, or in the alternative he could have repaired the lanes and got the charges from the owners. But he had done neither, and he wanted to use strong language in support of his action.

The Commissioner said, he was sorry that he had used disgraceful words which he ought not to have done and he withdrew them.

After some discussion had taken place all members speaking in favour of the Municipal Commissioner, the mover was called upon to reply.

Mr. Mehta said he was not at all concerned with the language of the Commissioner; he was more concerned with the lives and comforts of 200 people. There was not a single room in the chawls which was free from fever or some other illness, and yet the conditions were to remain for nearly 36 months. He had expected a higher conception of duty from the officials, but he was sorry he was disappointed. The Corporation were not apparently concerned with the fact of the 200 people in the chawls, but with the strong words he had used in the proposition. Too much was made of the language used and the little of the sufferings of the people.

He would like to use even more disgrace-

(Continued on column 5.)

The Subscription List is now open and will be closed on such date as may be determined by the Directors.

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Mysore in accordance with Section 92 of the Mysore Companies Regulation No. VIII of 1917.

THE KAISER-I-HIND
Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE MYSORE COMPANIES REGULATION NO. VIII OF 1917.)

SHARE CAPITAL RS. 50,00,000

Divided into 5,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each
of which 2,50,000 shares are now being issued.

Of the above issue, 1,00,000 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 10,00,000 will be allotted to the Vendors to this Company or their Nominees and the balance 1,50,000 shares are offered to the public for subscription at par payable as under :—

Rs. 2—8—0 per share on application.

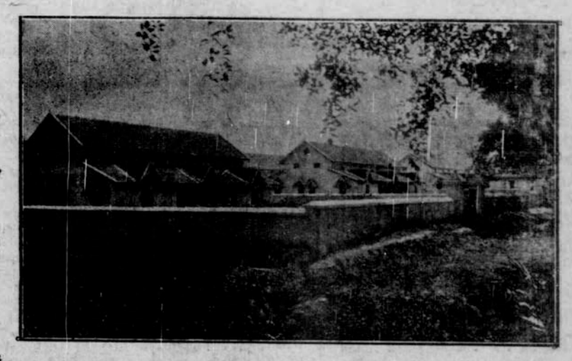
Rs. 2-8-0 per share on allotment and the Balance in CALLS of Rs. 2—8—0 each payable at intervals of two and three months respectively from the date of allotment.

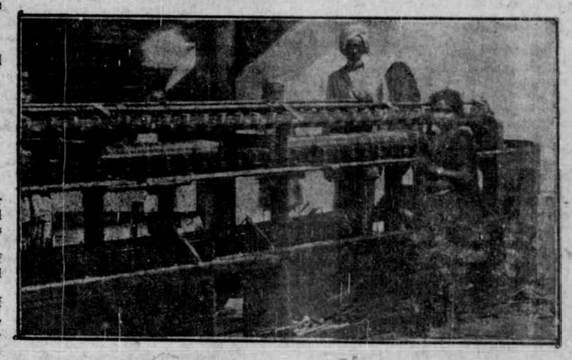
PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN IN ALLOTMENT TO THE SUBJECTS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE AND TO THOSE APPLICANTS WHO HAVE ALREADY PRIVATELY REGISTERED THEIR APPLICATIONS.

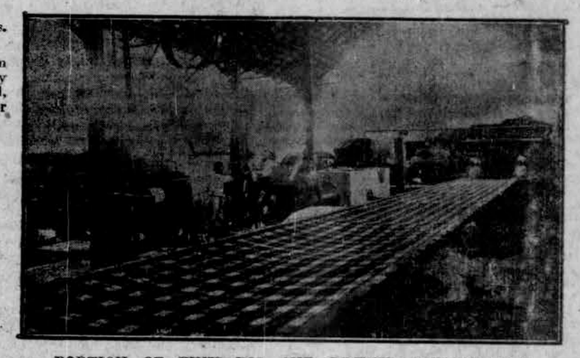
A PORTION OF THE SPINNING DEPARTMENT.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE MILL BUILDINGS.

ANOTHER VIEW OF CARDING, SPINNING, CARPETS AND DRUGGETS DEPARTMENTS.







PORTION OF FINISHING AND DRYING DEPARTMENTS.

DIRECTORS.

(1) S. ISMAIL, Esq., (Partner of Messrs. L. Motiram & Sons, Army and Navy Contractors, Bombay) Merchant, No. 8, Millers Road, Bangalore. **(Chairman)**

(2) ALI MOHAMED HAJEE YOOSUF SAIT, Esq., Merchant and Agent, Bangalore City. **(Ex-Officio Director)**

(3) HAJEE HASHIM MOLEDINA SAIT, Esq., Proprietor of Messrs. Hajee Hashim Moledina & Sons, Merchant, James Street, Secunderabad.

(4) SETH ATHMASINGH, Esq., (son of Seth Jessasingh, of Messrs. Mangoomal Jessasingh, Bankers Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Trichinoply and Shikarpur (Sindh) Banker, Avenue Road, Bangalore City.)

(5) HAJEE SALEY MOHAMED SAIT, Esq., Proprietor of Messrs. Ahmed & Co., The Cash Bazaar, South Parade, Bangalore.

(6) H. M. IBRAHIM SAIT, Esq., Managing Director of the South Indian Industrials, Ltd., and Director of the Imperial Bank of India, (Madras Board) Madras.

(7) ABDUL HAMID CASSIM SAIT, Esq., Partner of Messrs. A. Ebrahim and Co., Commercial Street, Bangalore.

(8) MOHAMED MUSA SAIT, Esq., Proprietor of Messrs. Mohamed Moosa Hajee Ibrahim and Co., Merchants and Agents, Godown Street, Madras.

(9) L. MOTIRAM, Esq., Proprietor of Messrs. L. Motiram and Sons, Army and Navy Contractors (Bombay, Madras & Calcutta,) Bombay.

(10) AHMED ALLADIN Esq., Proprietor of Messrs. Alladin & Sons. Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

(11) W. C. HULME, Esq., (Chairman, Messrs. William H. Hulme and Sons, Ltd., Woollen Machinery Merchants, Rochdale, England) Cubbon Hotel, Bangalore. **"Technical Advisor to the Board for Textiles."**

BANKERS.
THE BANK OF MYSORE, LTD., BANGALORE CITY.

BROKERS.
MESSRS. HUSON TOD & CO., SHARE BROKERS, MADRAS.

LEGAL ADVISORS.
MESSRS. K. SHANKARANARAYANA RAO, M.A., B.L., AND B. SHANKARA RAO, B.A., LL. B., **Advocates.**

AUDITORS.
Messrs. FRASER ROSS, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

MANAGING AGENTS.
THE PIONEER INDUSTRIALS, LIMITED.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
"YOONUS BUILDINGS," NAGARATHPET, BANGALORE CITY.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company is being formed for the purpose set forth in the Memorandum and Articles of Association and particularly to acquire as a going concern the established business of the KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON & SILK MILLS, LTD., a private limited Company registered under the Mysore Companies Regulation No. VIII of 1917.

The Province of Mysore is known to be a very large consumer of manufactured woollen goods. There is at present, excepting the Vendor Company, only one Woollen Mill in the State and to meet the demand considerable quantities of manufactured goods are annually imported into the State; it is to capture for the State more of the trade of the State that the Directors have decided to extend the capacity of the Vendor Company.

The properties to be acquired are situated in the vicinity of Bangalore on ground measuring about 10 acres in extent and there is available a plentiful supply of raw material, cheap motive power, a good water supply and an abundance of skilled labour.

In the first instance, the Directors propose to devote their attention to the expansion of the Vendor Company's business in Woollen rugs and blankets and in carpets. The Vendor Company has been manufacturing its products for the past eight months and not only has no difficulty been experienced in disposing of the whole of its output to date, but owing to lack of available capital, many orders for supplies have had to be refused. Contracts have been made for the sale of the whole of the Company's manufacture of blankets and rugs, for the next twelve months, and an arrangement has been effected whereby a large London and New York House will take the output of carpets for the next two years. All orders booked are Company's total ... ions, and the Directors are confident of being able to declare at extremely gratifying ... of the first year's working. a handsome dividend as the res...

A considerable programme of ex...pansion of the Vendor Company's mill has been laid down and orders for Plant and ...achinery have been placed with Messrs. William H. Hulme & Sons, Ltd of Rochdale, Engla...d; part of that machinery has now arrived and has been and is being erected under the personal supervision of one of the Directors of that Company.

The Mills are under the management of a gentleman with very considerable experience in the manufacture of woollen goods and the services of other European experts have been secured, so that the excellence of the Company's present products may be maintained and improved.

The Shareholders of the Vendor Company have agreed to take the whole of the purchase price of their undertaking in fully paid shares in this Company. This is a sufficient guarantee that the business will be conducted in the future on the lines that have so soon made it necessary to extend the capacity of the Mills. The Shareholders of the Vendor Company have also signified their intention of subscribing for further shares of this issue.

The purchase price of the existing business is Rs. 10,00,000 payable in fully paid shares, and is represented by the value of Land and Buildings, Stock-in-trade, Plant and Machinery, Fixtures, Fittings, Book Debts and General Effects.

The capacity of the present plant is a production of about 10,000 rugs and blankets per month. It is estimated that the remaining plant on order, will be erected and ready for work by 31st May 1923, when the capacity will have risen to about 30,000 rugs and blankets per month.

The average minimum profit on the output to date, has been Rs. 3 per rug, which under existing contracts, will continue. An estimate of profits, therefore, is as under :—

	Rugs
March, April and May 1923—3 months at 10,000 rugs per month	30,000
June to December 1923, 7 months at 30,000 rugs per month ..	2,10,000
Total for ten months	2,40,000

Minimum profit per rug at Rs. 3 on this figure is Rs. 7,20,000, equal to a dividend on a capital of Rs. 25,00,000 at the rate of approximately 28 per cent on 10 months' working.

On an output of 30,000 rugs per month for 12 months at the same minimum profit, the proportion of profit on the capital of the Company will be 40 per cent.

AGREEMENTS.

(1) An agreement will be entered into between the Company of the one part and the Vendor Company of the other part whereby the latter will make over to the former its business as a going concern for a consideration of Rs. 10,00,000 payable by the allotment of 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each as fully paid up.

The nature of interest of Messrs. (1) Syed Ismail Sahib, (2) A. M. Hajee Yoosuff Sait, (3) L. Motiram, (4) Hajee Hashim Moledina, (5) William H. Hulme, (6) H. Saley Muhammad Sait, and (7) Abdul Hamid Cassim Sait, the Directors of this Company, is that they are the members of the Vendor Company. The said individuals will have shares allotted to them as fully paid up in proportion to the number of shares held by them in the Vendor Company out of the consideration agreed to be paid to the Vendor Company.

(2) Another agreement will be entered into between the Company of the one part and the Pioneer Industrials, Limited, of the other part whereby the latter will be appointed the Managing Agents of the Company for a period of 30 years from the date of Registration of the Company on a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 per mensem as Office allowance and commission of 12 1/2 per cent on the net profits of the Company as detailed in the agreement in this behalf.

The nature of interest of Messrs. Syed Ismail Sahib, and A. M. Hajee Yoosuff Sait, the Directors of this Company, is that they are the members of the Pioneer Industrials, Limited, who are the Managing Agents of the Company.

The Company will bear the cost including the rent of the Agents' Office Establishment, salaries and wages of the officers and clerks employed therein the cost of stationery and other expenses and also travelling charges and expenses incurred by the Agents in connection with the business of the Co...pany.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION.

Unless otherwise determined by the Company in General Meeting, the number of Directors shall not be less than 7 or more than 15.

The share qualification for being a Director shall be the holding of not less than 500 shares of Rs. 10 each in the capital of the Company in his own name.

Unless otherwise determined by the Company in General Meeting the remuneration of every Director shall be such sum not less than Rs. 50 for every meeting attended by him and in the case of Directors living outside Bangalore all travelling—first class to and fro—and out of pocket expenses shall also be paid in addition to the above.

PROMOTION MONEY.

No promotion charges have been or are to be paid to the promoters of the Company or to the Agents or the Directors or any of them.

BROKERAGE.

A brokerage of annas 4 per share will be paid by the Company on the actual number of shares allotted pursuant to applications for shares made through Brokers approved by the Directors of the Company and bearing their stamps.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation of the Company are estimated at Rs. 20,000 exclusive of brokerage and will be borne and paid by the Company.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 6,000 shares.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying this prospectus and forwarded to the Registered Office of the Company or to the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of the amount due on application at Rs. 2—8—0 per share; where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full; and when the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be applied in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Interest at 12 per cent per annum will be charged on overdue instalments. Failure to pay the allotment money or any calls on the shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Copies of this prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company or from the Company's Bankers (The Bank of Mysore Ltd.) or Brokers (Messrs. Huson Tod & Co., Madras.)

GENERAL.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the above agreements can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time during Office hours, 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Any person applying for any shares in this Company, or who is allotted any shares will be declared to have inspected the documents referred to above and to be bound by the same.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificates of shares may not be complete and ready for delivery until six months after the allotment of the shares.

S. ISMAIL.	ABDUL HAMID CASSIM SAIT.
A. M. HAJEE YOOSUFF SAIT.	MD. MUSA SAIT.
HAJEE HASHIM MOLEDINA.	L. MOTIRAM.
SETH ATHMA SINGH.	AHMED ALLADIN.
H. SALIAH MUHAMMAD SAIT.	WM. C. HULME.
H. M. EBRAHIM SAIT.	

Dated the 24th day of February 1923.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To The Directors of
The Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Ltd.,
Bangalore City.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 2/8 per share in respect of shares of the Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me on the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company; and I authorize you to place my name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the shares allotted to me. I also agree to pay the further instalments due in respect of the said shares in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus.

It is understood that the Company may issue a certificate in respect of the above shares at any time within six months from the date of allotment.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Description ..... Date .....
Usual Signature .....

The Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills, Ltd.,
BANGALORE CITY.
APPLICATION DEPOSIT RECEIPT.

Received the ..... day of 192
from .....
Rupees ..... being a deposit of Rs. 2/8
per share on ..... Shares of Rs. 10 each in the above named Company.
Rs. .....

This receipt should be preserved to be exchanged hereafter for a Share Certificate.
This Form together with the remittance must be sent entire to the Company or its Bankers.

DISTURBANCE IN D. S. REFORMATORY.

4 BOYS SENTENCED TO RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

A MATTER FOR SCRUTINY.

At the David Sassoon Reformatory, Matunga, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, held an enquiry in connection with a disturbance caused by the boys on the night of February 19, in which 39 boys were charged with rioting, mischief and abetment. Among these accused, there were 27 Mahomedans, 1 Parsi, 2 Christians and 9 Hindoos. Ten accused pleaded guilty, while the rest pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The facts of the case are set out in the following judgment :—

"It appears from the evidence that on the night of the 19th February last there was a sort of a general disturbance followed by rioting and mischief amongst certain of the inmates of the David Sassoon Reformatory situated at Matunga. The 39 boys before the Court were arrested by the Police at the instance of the Reformatory authorities. At the request of the Commissioner of Police for the sake of convenience I held a special court in the Reformatory premises and tried all these accused. It appears from the evidence of Mr. House, the Superintendent of the Reformatory, that accused No. 1 committed theft from the Superintendent's quarters and he sent for the Police. At about 11 p.m. when the accused No. 1 was being taken down from dormetory by the Police, accused No. 1 called out to his companions to assault the Superintendent and the Police. I may here mention that this disturbance was confined to portions of one block of the Reformatory. The Reformatory has got two blocks. The other block was entirely unaffected. In the block in which this disturbance took place, there are three floors. There are no dormitories on the ground floor and on each floor there are four dormitories. The dormitories in which the disturbance took place are "J" on the first floor and "C" and "D" on the second floor. The rest were not affected. After accused No. 1 called out to his companions to assault the Superintendent and the police, there was a good deal of disturbance by the inmates of the "J" and "C" and "D" Dormitories. In "J" Dormitory, there were 54 boys. Accused Nos. 1 to 10 both inclusive are from dormitory. In "C" rormitory, there were 35 boys and accused No. 11 to 26 both inclusive are from "C" Dormitory. In "D" Dormitory there were 55 boys and accused Nos. 27 to 39 both inclusive are from "D" Dormitory. As I have said, there was a general disturbance in "J," "C" and "D" Dormitories. Some of the boys broke panes of glasses of the windows with their *Thalis*, assaulted some of the Reformatory *Ramosis* who went to check the disturbance, took hooks off windows and doors and made use of them for the purpose of assault and of breaking glasses and a lot of force was used by them. It seems that the common object of these boys was to cause mischief and to use force which some of them did upon the Reformatory authorities and to overawe them by force or show of force to let the matter of theft against accused No. 1 dropped. There were a few policemen to arrest accused No. 1 but when the disturbance became general, more Police went in and the boys were locked up in the different dormitories. I have no doubt that but for the help of the Police, there would haee been much more severe disturbance amongst the inmates of the Reformatory. Of and on at short intervals the disturbance lasted till 9 a.m. the following morning. As I have said, these accused have been arrested after they were pointed out by the Reformatory authorities. None of the Police witnesses identifies any of the accused excepting Sub Inspector Rendalkar who identifies accused Nos. 1, 3, 4, 9, 11, 15, 16, 23, 28, 29 and 35 as having taken part in this disturbance and having broken glasses and other articles. Besides the Police witnesses and Mr. House, the Superintendent and the Reformatory Havaldar, the Sepoys of the Reformatory have been examined and they have identified various accused. All the accused are charged under sections 147, 426 and 114 I. P. Code. Accused Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 20, 23 and 24 have pleaded guilty to all the charges and the rest have pleaded not guilty.

The defence of those who have pleaded not guilty is that they did not take any part in the disturbance. On consideration of the evidence, I think, accused No. 7, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25 and 31 should be acquitted, as I think there is not enough evidence against them. I also think that accusd Nos. 2, 5, 12, 13, 14, 22, 26, 27, 33 and 34 should also be acquitted, as I feel reasonable doubt as to their guilt. I think the evidence against the rest of the accused is clear and convincing, so I convict them. Before passing on to the question of sentence, I think it necessary to refer to one matter which though not directly in issue in this case has been brought forward in the trial of this case. Mr. House says that some sort of trouble had been brewing in the Reformatory for some time before this occurrence. A general complaint by the accused was that Mr. House was appropriating for his own use rice and *Dal* from the stores and out of rations meant for them. Without giving any time, I at once questioned Mr. House, his Mistry and one of the boys of the Reformatory and I have recorded their evidence which speaks for itself. I should not be understood to pronounce one way or the other any opinin upon this. All I say is that this is a matter for *close scrutiny* by the Committee of the Reformatory and I have no doubt that they would take such steps as they may think proper.

As regards the question of sentence, I think, accused No. 1, who is the sole originator of the mischief, should be given severe punishment and so also accused nos. 36, 37 and 38 who are mentioned by Mr. House as being among the ring leaders. Accused no. 1's term in the Reformatory has nearly expired. He is about 18 years of age. Accused nos. 36, 37 and 38 have still more than a year to put in the Reformatory. Accused nos. 36 and 37 are of 15 years of age while accused no 38 is 17 years of age. I think, therefore, accused nos. 1, 36, 37 and 38 should be sentenced one year's rigorous imprisonment each to be undergone in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail. The rest of the accused who are convicted appear to me to be misled by some of the ring leaders and they are all juveniles being 16 years and under 16 years of age. I think a sentence of flogging before me in my Court House will meet the ends of justice as far as they are concerned.

FINAL ORDER.

Accused nos. 2, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 31, 33 and 34 were ordered to be acquitted. Accused nos. 1, 36, 37 and 38 were sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail. Accused nos. 3, 10, 11, 23, 30, 35 and 39 were ordered to receive 15 stripes each; accused nos. 4, 6, 8, 9, 15, 20, 23, 24, 29, 32 to receive 8 stripes each and accused no. 16 to receive 12 stripes.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE

APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

King-Emperor
vs.
Khoda Kobhai and Soma Rama.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the decision of Mr. Desai, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. Agreeing with the assessors, the Additional Sessions Judge found the accused not guilty and acquitted them.

The two accused were charged with having committed dacoity and being armed with deadly weapons while committing dacoity. They and five others were alleged to have robbed Chotalal and Soma on the Vasad-Borsad Road on the 20th December, 1921. The watch and chain and a knife and two rings of Chotalal and Rs. 95 in cash from Soma are alleged to have been looted. The dacoits were armed with guns and dharias and threatened to kill those persons.

Both the accused stated that they had not committed any offence.

The Sessions Judge observed that the identification evidence was not very strong. Looking to the circumstances and the occasion when Chotalal and his man Soma met the robbers and the awful fear they must have been in them, he did not think they could so well observe their features as would enable them to identify them after nearly a month. He refused to believe under the circumstances that articles were found as alleged from the possession of accused. He did not think the evidence was enough to convict the accused.

HIGH COURT JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment, observed:—

"This is an appeal by Government against an order of acquittal passed by the Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in the case of the two accused who were charged with having committed dacoity on the 20th of December, 1921. There is no doubt that the dacoity was committed on that day on the Vasad-Borsad Road. The complainant had made no complaint at that time as it was against his political principles. On the 25th of December at Kavitha, a considerable distance away, the accused were arrested by three persons who were apparently damaged characters in the employ of the police as informers. The accused were brought to the Kavitha Chora and were examined by the Inspector who said that he found certain property and a bag with the accused. It was only some time later that the information of the dacoity in this case was given and there can be no doubt that the property found on the 1st accused belonged to the complainant and had been taken from him on the 20th of December. The accused were identified on the 21st of January by the complainant and his servant; but with regard to that it is suggested that it is a case of mistaken identification because the dacoity took place after sunset and the complainant and his servant were so dazed by the attack that they would not be likely to identify those who were robbing them. It is most unfortunate that the persons who arrested the accused were not called, and that allows the suggestion that is made on behalf of the accused that these three persons foisted on them property which had come into their hands as stolen property from the complainant. The learned Judge was not satisfied that the identification could be relied upon and was also of opinion that the complainant's property may have been placed amongst the other articles which were found on the 1st accused before the Fouzdar arrived. On these grounds agreeing with the assessors he found the accused not guilty. We cannot say that it was not open to the Sessions Judge to come to that conclusion. Another Judge might have come to a different conclusion and convicted the accused. Very likely if the case had been tried before me, I might have found the accused guilty. But considering the doubts that are felt by my learned Brother, I do not think that in an appeal from an acquittal, I should rely so much on my own opinion as to differ from him. The appeal is, therefore, dismissed."

Justice Crump observed:—

"I desire to state my reasons in this case for the conclusion which I have arrived; that is to say, that it will not be safe to convert the acquittal in the Court below into a conviction. The case against the two accused persons depends firstly upon the evidence of identification and secondly upon circumstances attending the discovery of certain property. As to identification there are two witnesses. These two persons had never seen the offenders before. The offence was committed at 6-30 p.m. on December 20th when the available light must have been small and a month elapsed between that time and the time when the two witnesses identified the accused as being among the offenders. Further it appears that these two witnesses are discrepant 'inter se' as to the exact part played by each of the accused. They say that they were some distance apart and each was surrounded by three persons. If their statements are compared, it will be seen that Soma names accused No. 2 as one of those who was near him while he says that accused No. 1 was one of those who was near his master; whereas his master Chotalal makes a statement precisely to the contrary. Therefore it seems to me that the Additional Sessions Judge was justified in regarding this evidence of identification as being of comparatively small value.

"As to the finding of the property, it is unfortunate that there is no direct evidence as to the time and place and manner of the arrest of these two persons. This much is clear that the three men who apprehended them are themselves open to suspicion as being concerned in similar offences. That being so I am not surprised that the learned Sessions Judge felt doubts as to whether the property before the Court, which indeed appears to be the property of the complainant stolen at the time of the dacoity, could be said with safety to have been traced to accused No. 1. In any case there is no evidence of any property being found with accused No. 2. This is an appeal against an acquittal and in my opinion we should feel a certainty beyond any reasonable doubt before we interfere with the order of the Court below. And where I find that a Judge whose judgments command my confidence in general in agreement with two assessors has held that the evidence is insufficient and where the infirmities in the evidence are such as I find here it seems to me that it is not safe to allow this appeal. In my judgment, therefore, this appeal should be dismissed."

CAUSE LIST.

FRIDAY, March 16.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2292-20—Tyabji D and Co, Hukma Dewa and Co v Kapurchand Talla, Edgelow G W and Co.

2923-20—Chitnis K and M, Lallubhai Jiwanji v Bhagwandas Lullabhdas, Payne and Co.

3187-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Maneck v Velji Shivji and ors, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

3638-20—Pandia and Co, Mahomed Essak v Sakur Abba and anr, M B Chothia.

1789-20—Motichand and D, Chhaganlal Vithalji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas, Mulla and M.

2257-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavji Purshotam v Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj and ors, Motichand and D.

1260-21—Dubash and Co, Ebrahim Haji Moti v Chimanlal Chhotalal and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

1615-20—Kharas and Co Sitaram Lukhmidas v Dinanath Hemraj, Thakoredas and Co.

1460-22—Matubhai J and M, Maneckji Rustomji Patell v Bhanji Kanji, Edgelow G W and Co.

3388-20—Merwanji K and Co, Laxminarayen Kisongopal v Bansidher Sobharam and ors, Purnanand Cl and J, Dabholkar and Co.

3915-22—Little and Co, Currimbhai Jiwanji Abdeally Kadarbhai and ors, Payne and Co.

4825-22—Captain and V, Percival Claude Sawyer v Nanalal Parbhuram, Mulji Th and Co.

414-21—Matubhai J and M Currimbhoy Lalji Saja nand Co, Gulam Hussain Mahomed, Payne and Co.

2721-20—Malvi M R and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Behrulal Benhman and others, Baishanker K and G.

2795-20—Judah and S, Madangopal Ramjidas, Dharamsey Fulchand N C Dalal and Co. a

739-21—Tyabji D and Co, N H Moos, Beharilal Kunjlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

1733-20—Mulla and M, Maganlal Parbhudas, Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2700-20—Malvi M R and Co, Kanyalal Lakhmidas and others, Kirparam Bhikaram and others, Purnanand Cl and J.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1353-22—Shamrao M and H, Jehangir Fakirji Gagrat v Nadarsha Limjibhai Mithaiwalla, Mulla and M.

3428-20—M B Chothia, Punjram Amichand, Jethabhai Walji, Mehta L and Co.

3129-20—M B Chothia, Tribhawandas Chaganlal Chimanlal Bhogilal and anr. Amin and D.
Contested short Causes.

5049-22—Mulji Th. and Co, Hiravahu widow Chunilal Galloobhai and Co., Dabholkar and Co.

1381-21—Dharamsi D and Co, Waghjibhai Tulsidas, Nanabhai Jethabhai Patel Shah and Ch.

4970-22—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Ratanchand, Chimanlal Purshotam, Purnanand Cl. and J.

5296-22—Little and Co, Alexander Young (London) Ltd, Iyengar and Co, N D Bhatt.

5012-22—Shamrao M and H, Ubhaiya Hursi and others, Ahmed Saheb Papasaheb Kafre, Rustonji and G.

5062-22—Dallas and Co, Narandas Harjiwandas, Charandas Chaturbhuj Morarji Jamshedji K and D.

Long Causes.

1579-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chaturbhuj Jiwandas, Thakar Ramji Lalji, Malvi M R and Co.

1735-22—Shah and Ch, Munchershaw S Mehenti, Ismail Abdul Wahed, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

724-22—Bhaishankar K and G, Monji Haridas Co, N M Karsandas and Co, Tyabji D and Co.

1506-20—Motichand and D, Trivedi and Co, Jogen and Co, Dabholkar and Co.

1844-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Pudumsey Munjee, Narandas Purshotamdas Patell, Amin and D.

958-22xKhandwalla and Co, Ramratan Motilal, Ramgopal Asama.

1849-22—Vachha and Co, Chandilal Goddermal Amolakchand Memanum, Malvi M K and Co.

2239-22—Shah and Ch, Motilal Dayaram Mehta Mohamed Kader Shaikh Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

469-23—Judah and S, Krishnaji Trimbak Dongre, Chimanlal Nagindas Gajjar, Amin and D.

5543-22—Patell and E, Esufally Mahomedally, Abdeally Fidaally and others.

SHORT CAUSES.

4449-22—M V Gokhale, Viswanath Hari Gokhale and anr. Jagannath Ramchandra Shetji and others, Rustomji and G.

4638-22—Little and Co (E W Andrew Ltd, Ahmed Abdul Sattar, Mantri and Co.

4874-22—Crawford B and Co, Walter Shimwell, Ahmed Abdul Sattar, Mantri and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

5287-22—Hiralal and Co, Kedarmal Bhooramal Kharma Vagha Ludha and others, Mirza and M.

3690-22—Pathare and Co, Narayen Sakharam Pandhari, Hirji Mulji and anr. Mulla and M.

137-23—Tyabji D and Co, Hajij Fateh Mahomed Haji Jusub, Sorab Boman Irani, Smethan B and L.

LONG CAUSES.

423-23—Malvi M R and Co, Damji Hansraj v Tekchand Nivatram and ors, Mulla and M, Crawford B and Co.

977-20—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Velbai widow and ors, Mulla and M, Madhowji and Co, Ferreira and V, Bhimji and Co.

3428-19—Kharas and Co, V M Abdul Rahim Jumabhoy Sheriff and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

3595-19—Shroff and V, Bachubai Tribhowandas v S Deokaran and Co, Motichand and D.

S C Ct 361/5234-19—Mulla and M, Dwarkadas alias Haridas Morarji and ors, Valji Govindji and anr, Jamshedji R and D.

1663-20—Pandya and Co, Abdool Latiff Usman v Hasan Haji Abdulla and anr, Matubhai J and M.

3692-19—Wadia G and Co, The Yamashita Kisson Kaisha Ltd v The Great Indian Fire Insurance Co Ltd and ors, Matubhai J and M, Craigie B and C.

144-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Hargowandas Runchhoddas v Ratansey Kanji, Mulla and M.

110-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Hargowandas Ranchhoddas v Ratansey Kanji, Mulla and M.

2385-19—Shroff and V, Messrs. Kurban Hussein Abdul Hussein v Messrs Cox and Co, Little and Co.

1533-21—Amin and D, Sherally Rahimtoola v Messrs H A Mahomed.

51-20—Captain and V, Oomedram Bhagwandas v N M Rayaloo Iyer Nagasamy Fyreta, Little and Co.

4534-22—Littles and Co, Alfred William White Gopaldas Vishandas, Rustomji and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

401-21—Jangaldas Chimandas and Co, Vallabhdas Jethabhai and Co, Madhowji and Co.

710-18—Wadia G and Co, Gorakram Sadhuram v Chhajuram and Sons, Payne and Co.

4073-22—N C Dalal and Co, M Choonilal and Co v Narottamdas Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

493-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Raliatbai and anr v Narottamdas Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

39-21—Merwanji K and Co., Hurgovandas Vrijvallabhdas v Nanakchand Iswarsing, Madhowji and Co.

182-21—Mehta L and Co., Madhavji Govindji v Bhimji Khimji, Payne and Co.

3641-20—Captain and V, Velji Shivji and another v Raisey Ransey and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

517-21—Daphtary F and D, Khattau and Co., v Chapsey Dossa, N C Dalal and Co.

2131-21—Captain and V, Baijnath Harnandrai and others v Beharimal Manalal and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

2730-19—Merwanji K and Co., Damoder Raghoba and others v Bhagwantrao Janardhan Mahatre and another, Mantri and Co.

1374-19—Unwalla P and P, Husseinbhoy Mahomed Rahimatbhai v Nensi Devsi Co., Manchershaw and N.

1470-18—Malvi M R and Co., Harnandrai Fulchand v Sundersing son of Dayalsing and others, Madhowji and Co.

1814-21—Dubash and Co., Maneckchand Jeychand v Bechardas Manchand, Manchershaw and N.

1448-21—Chitnis K and M, Bai Fatmabai widow v Ahmed Jusub and others, Hiralal and Co., Patell and E, Matubhai J and M.

2308-21—Dikshit M and Co., Jehangir Motabhai Billimoria v The Ellerman and Buck nall Steamship Co Ltd.

1623-19—Captain and V, Camrudin Mahmed Cassum v Ramjanali Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co.

1625-21—Captain and V, Reynolds and Gibson v Thackersidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.

109-21—Amin and D, Nathalal Chaganlal v Chunilal Sakalchand, Bhaishanker and G.

52-20—Captain and V, Oomedram Bhagwandas v Gopaldas Manecklal, Mehta L and Co.

2553-19—Tyabji D and Co., Gulabchand Nathuji v Vakhtaji Hataji and others, Soondas and Co.

2714-21—Little and Co, Pauna Alphoo v Ali Mahomed Sale, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

For Consent Decree.

2742-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Motor Emporium Ltd, Morarji R Sapat Kanga and S.

4498-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Motor Emporium, Ltd, Morarji R Sapat Kanga and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

5391-22—Little and Co, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd v Printer and Co, Amarchand and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

5349-22—Crawford B and Co, The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, Hurgovindas Nathubhai and anr. Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

29-21—Dabholkar and Co, Vithaldas Bhuderdas, Shivnarayan Nemani, Tyabji D and Co.

231-21—Chitnis K and M Navalmal Motill, Jhaverchand Hansraj and anr(Motichand and D.

351-21—Dubash and Co, Maneckchand Jeychand, Amidas Dullabhdas, M. L and Co.

154-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ramji Nensey and Co, Keshavji Mahomed and Co, Mehta L and Co.

268-21—Purnanand and Co, Narandas Matubai Nanubhai Ambashanker Chunawalla, Malvi M K and Co.

304-21—Bhaishaker K and G, Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. The Alliance Trading Company, Matubhai J and M.

327-21—Matubhai J and M, Habib Abdul Geni Shamji Bros, Wadia G and Co.

213-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Dameerdas, C M Brothers, Purnanand Cl and J.

3629-19—Daphtary F and D Khursedji Dadabhoy Khansaheb, Haji Noormahomed Cassim and Co, Matubhai J and M.

3280-19—Daphtary F and D, Khursetji Dadabhai Khansaheb, Malik Yusuf Abdurrehman Tacker, Captain and V.

1027-22—Little and Co, Killic Nixon and Co, Mulchand Vithaldas Ardeshir H D and Co.

348-21—Thakoredas and D, Narotam Naran, Premchand Keshovji Bhayani and anr Raghvaya N and Co.

355-21—N C Dalal and Co, Sangildas Jesiram Ebrahim Fazal Vishram and anr. Ardeshir H D and Co

363-21—Patell and E, Gulamali Hassanji, Pandya Chagnlal Kakalbhai, Malvi M R and Co,

365-21—Crigie B and Co, Mrs Mary Lemon, Percy Fisher, Little and Co.

373-21—N C Dalal and Co, Talaksi Nagsi Chagonlal Amersi, M B Chotha and Co

374-21—Bhaishanker K and G Madhowji Vallabhdas and Co, Nanavati Vencina and Co. N C Dalal and Co.

1764-21—Motichand and E, The Bank of Morli Ltd, Mulraj Goculdas Nensey, Kanga and S.

3633-29—Daphtary F and D Gordhandas Gopaldas, Purshotam Gopaldas and others Bhimji and Co, Motichand and D.

324-20—Dikshit M and Co, Tyabalji Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy Sons Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

O S 5374-22—Merwanji K and Co, Cawasji Dadabhoy Rustomji v Rustomji Hirjibhoy Maneckji Rustomji and ors, Wadia G and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

3725-20—Bhaishanker K and G, C Framji and Co v Noor Mahomed Hossein and Co and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

S C Ct 145/2139-20—Motichand and D, Thoroppa Sevnappa and ors v Gadmal Gumanmal, Mehta L and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

3236-20—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Ratanchand v Hiralal P Pawwalla, Raghavayya N and Co.

4754-22—Payne and Co, Tricumdas Cursondas Chimanlal Sadanand and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.

5064-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, G Atherton and Co v S Johnson and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

5238-21—M B Chothia and Co, Toriel Ashland Ltd v Chhagan Giga Lakhmi, Daphtary F and D.

S C 114-23—Hiralal and Co, Parshram Dataram Shamdasani v Mohandas Moturam and anr, Kanga and S.

3591-22—Crawford B and Co, The Allahabad Bank Ltd v James Keith Fisher and anr, Payne and Co, Craigie B and C.

2097-19—Amin and D, Nathalal Chaganlal and Co v Vallabhdas Hirji, Bhaishanker K and G.

4471-22—Chitnis K and M, Chimanlal D Soudagar v Keshowlal Harilal, Purnanand and Cl.

4374-22—Mulla and M, Chhaganlal Bhokabhai Sarafalli Ismailji Bhagat, Payne and Co.

4375-22—Mulla and M, Vanmalidas Bhicabhai v Sarafally Ismailji Bhagat, Payne and Co.

4701-22—Motichand and D, Meghji Amersey Bai Motibai and anr, Wadia G and Co.

5004-22—N C Dalal and Co, Dharsey Devji v Malsey Kallianji and anr, In person, Ramanlal and H.

777-18—Shamrao M and H, Tulsidas Jugjivandas v Mahomed Isak Haji Abdulla Noorani, Matubhai J and M.

4568-22—Jamshedji R and D, Mulji Haridas v Balmer Lawrie and Co, Payne and Co.

4590-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khan and Khan v Kalianji Vithaldas, Dharamsi D and Co.

3854-22—Dabholker and Co, Doongersey Nathoo v Kooverji Khaisey and anr, Shamrao M and H.

1683-22—Madhowji and Co, Madhowji Vishram Thacker v Ramniclal Wadilal and anr, Motichand and D, as to counterclaim.

3890-22—N C Dalal and Co, Jairam Daji v Mansing Hurjiwandas and ors, Manubhai and Co, Ferreira and V.

3950-22—Manchershaw and N, Tricumdas Purshottam v The Official Assignee and ors, Little and Co.

3831-22—Rumanlal and Co, Vadilal M Choksbi v Jesinglal Lallubhai and ors, Amarchand and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

5375-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dinanath son of Lala Amulakhram v Premsagar Jaigpal, Madhowji and Co.

5337-22—Sabnis G and S, Dinanath Raghunath and Co v Dhanji Haridas, Chitnis and K.

81-23—Kanga and S, Sagarmal Mulchand v Narayen Narsu Ketker and ors, M V Gokhale, Mehta L and Co.

369-21—Dikshit M and Co, Ardeshir Rustomji Subedas v The Perfect Pottery Co Ltd, Tyabji D and Co.

4703-21—G B Pandya, Gulabchand Virji v Harilal Hansraj and Co, Motichand and D.

1164-22—Mulla and M, The International Banking Corporation v Chandiram Ramchandra and Sons, Kanga and S.

467-21—Payne and Co, Ali Mahomed Sale Mahomed v Kashinath L Khote and ors, Daphtary F and D.

4396-21—Ferreira and V, Javerbai v Motibai widow, Amarchand and M.

508-20—Matubhai J and M, Meghji Jugjiwan v Padamsey Damodher, Ferreira and V.

3699-22—Raghavayya N and Co, Purshotam Lalji v Ramjibhai Jiwanbhai, Merwanji K and Co.

5376-22—Daphtary F and D, Abdulhussein Abdul Latiff and ors v Bai Fatmaboo Miya Saheb S S Ahmed and ors, Yacha and Co.

OUR
SALE STILL ON
MANY
BARGAINS
AVAILABLE.
Asquith & Lord Ltd
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER
BOMBAY.

KENYA QUESTION.

TOUCHSTONE OF CITIZENSHIP.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 14.

A representation public meeting was held this evening at the Hindu College, Delhi, to consider the Kenya question. It was presided over by Sir Dinshaw Wacha and the attendance was fairly large. Several members of the Legislative Assembly were, also, present including Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Mr. Haig and Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha, in his opening speech, observed that India was an integral part of the British Empire and as such the Indians in Kenya were claiming equality of status and rights. Though the minds of Indians here were very much exercised over the threat held out by white settlers in that Colony, they should take the threats in a calm and dignified way and show to the world that India was more just and that they wanted nothing but justice. The Government of India were strennous in their assistance as was observed the other day by Mr. Sarma in the Legislative Assembly and he hoped that the Government of Kenya acting in concert with the Government of India would be able to successfully settle the problem.

THREAT OF WHITE SETTLERS.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri moved the following resolution:—"This public meeting of the citizens of Delhi having considered the accounts recently received here of the attitude of implacable hostility adopted by the white settlers of Kenya towards the just rights of the Indian settlers to whom full citizenship on terms of absolute equality has been guaranteed by solemn and often-repeated pledges and of the threats of violence held out by the former towards the latter, resolve to extend their utmost sympathy to their fellow-countrymen in Kenya and assist them to the best of their ability in their struggle in all possible ways, being convinced that the vital interests of India and her peoples are involved therein and further to communicate to the Prime Minister of Great Britain and his Cabinet their determination which is doubtless the determination of the whole of India to treat the Kenya question as the touch-stone of their position in the British Commonwealth of which India has been admitted on the highest authority to be an equal partner with Great Britain and the self-governing Dominions and their hope, even amidst the disquieting circumstances of the time, that the imperial statesmen will not allow threats of force to frighten them into the countenancing of a policy which by surrender of high principle and solemn pledge cannot but lower the moral prestige of the Commonwealth in the eyes of the world."

Mr. Sastri, in proposing his resolution, traced the history of the alleged pledge on which white settlers of Kenya were basing their extraordinary claims and holding out the threat of agitation against Indians. He said that all that they had been able to discover was that the pledge was not reduced to writing. The white settlers in the Colony contended that an oral promise was extended to them by Lord Elgin, the late Colonial Secretary, that Kenya would be a white Colony and characteristically British possession and it was on that oral promise that the whites were advancing their preposterous claims. They had gone further than even the promise alleged to be given by Lord Elgin and they now claimed that Kenya could not be a white Colony, unless the Indians were kept out and their further emigration to the Colony stopped. Mr. Sastri adverting to the claims of the Indians added that these were based on very careful consideration of the documentary evidence available. The Highlands were now exclusively reserved for white settlers and the transfer of land there to the Indians was prohibited under orders from the Colonial Office. The pledge given to the Indians had thus been violated, as in an order issued by Lord Elgin it was expressly stated that within the British Commonwealth it was impossible to give preference to any particular race over the other race. The Indians were the pioneers in the Colony and if further emigration of Indians was stopped, it would be of great detriment to their fellow-settlers in Kenya. The Indians were only claiming impartiality and justice, but if the statesmanship of the British Empire allowed itself to be led away by the threat of white settlers, the Empire would run the risk of being dismembered. Concluding, Mr. Sastri observed that the problem should be dealt with in a spirit of calmness. They should accomplish their needs by peaceful methods.

Mr. Syed Raza Ali, member of the Council of State and Maulvi Abdul Kasim, M. L. A., strongly supported the resolution. They pointed out that the emigration of the whites to Kenya was encouraged at the expense of the Indian settlers in Kenya. A greater portion of the revenues came from the Indian settlers and a certain amount had been set apart from the revenue to encourage the immigration of the white settlers. The Indians in Kenya settled there even before the arrival of Britishers in India and their claim deserved priority and impartial and just treatment.

Colonel Gidney said that his community suffered from the same hardship as his other countrymen and he would be a traitor to his community if he did not voice his support to the resolution. India was extending equality to colonials, but the same equality was denied to them by the colonials.

The resolution of Mr. Sastri was unanimously adopted and on motion by Lala Shiv Narain, pleader, it was decided to forward the same to the Governor-General for transmission to the Home Government.

ATTACK ON PROPHET.

EXPRESSION OF DISASSOCIATION

BY NAIROBI CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS.

The Nairobi correspondent of the "Mombasa Times" wired to the paper on the 27th February last:—

"Yesterday the Convention of Associations without any discussion, unanimously adopted the following resolution, proposed by Lord Delamere and seconded by Mr. R. F. Mayer.

"This Convention emphatically disassociates itself from the comparison made in the Rev. W. H. Shaw's letter published in the local press on February, between Belial and the Prophet Mahomet, and considers such a comparison to be a wanton insult to a faith for which the Convention has the greatest respect, in common with the rest of the world."

The Bishop of Mombasa and other Christian missionaries attending the Convention as invited visitors also expressed their desire emphatically to include themselves in this expression of disassociation.

The "East African Standard" is in entire accord with the opinions voiced in the above resolution, and expresses its sincere regret at the unwitting publication of anything in the nature of a slight upon the Mahommedan faith.

RANGOON DEVELOPMENT TRUST.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 14.

Speaking at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Rangoon Development Trust Offices, his Excellency the Governor said the ceremony was aptly termed "an act of faith" in the future of the province and its great and growing capital. He rejoiced in having been associated with the inauguration of the act and the enquiry resulting in the constitution of the Trust. The Trusts, remarked Sir Harcourt, "are from the nature of the case unpopular in the beginning and a state of maximum unpopularity has now reached in Rangoon." That morning he had read an article voicing a feeling of much dissatisfaction with the Trust and he suggested in addition to whatever justification the Chairman might undertake that the critics be taken round the sites of the Trusts activities and shown the purposes of acquisition. The demonstrations on the spot were really valuable. The Governor concluded with the expression of confidence that another generation looking back could appreciate the great work now being carried on by the Trust under great difficulties.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the Managing Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce: Messrs. T. K. Fordyce, V. F. Gray, F. J. Pruce, D. Simpson, D. N. Bhanja, P. Mukerjee, G. Pershad and Lala Sriram.

THE TURKS' PLEDGE.

MOSUL QUESTION.

STABILISATION OF GERMAN CURRENCY.

A JOURNALIST'S EFFUSIONS.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

We all know that China is not yet master in its own house. Not only is it a house divided against itself, but the present Pekin Government is acting as the late Government of Constantinople acted, and with the same object. It is acting as outside forces dictate, and with the object of retaining the semblance of power. The enemies of the Soviet Government of Russia are sniggering at the fate of a number of Russian Communists who have been arrested in China. The story runs that the Pekin Government feared an attack in Manchuria and Mongolia, and ordered precautionary measures to be taken, which included the arrest of many Russians. If this sort of thing had happened to Chinese in Russia, or particularly if it had happened to Englishmen or Frenchmen, what tales we should have had of the brigand philosophy of Communism! If, however, it is done by Fascisti, or by Chinese intrigues with the ex-Czarist forces, it becomes a "stern measure,"—a "precautionary act,"—and it is praised as an indication of the "stiff upper lip." We are not quite sure that Mr. Sun Yat Sen will institute anything much better when (or if) he captures the seals and money bags of office.

LABOUR AND THE SWARAJ PARTY.

The Nation of Lahore complains of the neglect of the Congress authorities in carrying-out the resolution passed at Gaya about the organisation of Labour. It points out that during a whole month no steps were taken, yet plenty of opportunities had arisen to put the resolution into effect and to give a practical expression to the sympathy declared at Gaya with the workers. The Calcutta Tramway dispute, the Jamshedpur breach of faith, etc., had offered opportunities which were not taken. All this is legitimate criticism; and I feel, with many Labour advocates here, that it will be a great mistake, to put it mildly, if the Congress Committee allows its position to be undermined by a procedure that will forestall it. Does it honestly support the Gaya resolution? If so, it is deplorable that it should allow things to come to a pass where *The Nation* can write: "Under the circumstances the workers of India, it seems must look exclusively to the new Swaraj-Khilafat party for assistance and encouragement. It would appear also that the Deshbhandhu's criticism of the resolutions passed by the majority at Gaya as mere futility applies with great force to this item of alleged Congress activity." I do not know if there is any significance in it, but about the same time as this remark appeared in *The Nation*, the Labour secretary, Mr. D. Chaman Lal, sent a telegram to Pandit Motilal Nehru, asking him to arrange a meeting of the Labour Committee formed at Gaya, for the purpose of deliberation with the executive of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Does this mean that the Labour movement, or that section of it represented by Mr. Chaman Lal, is trying to associate itself with the New Party, of which the Pandit is so prominent a mouthpiece? I may be permitted to express the hope that Labour in India will not make any coalitions or alliances of a sectional character. It is also devoutly to be wished that the Labour leaders will be no party to breaking the "nited front," tempted by the illusory attractions of Labour contests for the Congress parliaments.

I hope I am not suffered to be ignorant of the many assurances of the "New Party" that it is not seeking to create a separatist movement or a schism. Yet Mr. Bhurgri refers to it as "the secession of the Das-Nehru party, which leaves the Congress purely an organ of the masses and for the masses." It seems doubly regrettable that representatives of "the masses" should start negotiations with the said "secession," well before any round-table conference or attempts to secure a reconciliation of the various elements. Further, it is an error to join in an appeal to a totally inadequate and unrepresentative electorate. Labour can gain nothing from such an electorate, but it will be assisting a sectional movement to get some of the nominees of that movement adopted by the lifted and undemocratic electorate. This cannot be of any benefit to the Labour cause in India, whose supporters ought to stand by the Congress majority "an organ of the masses for the masses."

THE TURKS' PLEDGE.

Mr. Thomas Jay (Bristol's *Punch* humourist) contributes a particularly dazzling "flashlight" to Monday's *Bristol Evening Times and Echo*. "The Turk," he says, "is the soul of honour. When he breaks a solemn pledge he is quite willing to make two new ones to replace it." Well, Mr. Jay, what's biting you? How can such a question affect an Englishman? The terms of the Mudros armistice were consistently broken by England, and the English journals have praised Englishmen for this special interpretation of their honour. The British Premier pledged the honour of England and its Allies, its Colonies, political parties, heirs executors and assigns, to certain actions towards Turkey. This was in 1918. Among the pledges was the allocation of Thrace, not a part of Thrace, but Thrace, to the Turks. In 1923 it has given Western Thrace to Greece. There are, one will say, other Englishmen who have a different sense of honour. True! The Buxtons propose that Western Thrace shall be given to—Bulgaria! What use has such a country for "honour"? It should be added that it is quite ready and anxious to substitute several new pledges for those it repudiates. It has been known, as in the Hedjaz, to pledge itself in different directions at one and the same time. The state of affairs in the Near and Middle East is so complicated by pledges open and secret, that one can only conclude that it has lost its pledge tickets.

TWO NOTEWORTHY INVENTIONS.

The announcement of two inventions of a singularly analogous nature has been made on one and the same day. The first relates to the manufacture on a knitting machine of certain kinds of cloth ten times faster and many times cheaper than on a loom. This circular knitting machine, which is of unusual size, turns out a close fine-textured fabric which is said to be indistinguishable from the product of the loom. Nottingham hosiery firms are said to be successfully testing the process; but it would seem that Yorkshire ought to be trying it out at a very early date. For it makes the present power-loom sound as out-of-date as the hand or foot loom. The new machine produces suiting cloth at the rate of a yard a minute double width, and a girl can watch two machines. Unless the workpeople, or the community, can secure the ownership and control of these machines, what prospect but that of misery and further enslavement do they offer to the textile trade of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?

Somewhat different is the prospect opened up by the second invention. Mr. William Gee of Forest Gate has invented a device which apparently distresses with the (often expensive) apparatus known as "camera and lens." A plate-holder, or film-holder, costing Rs. 5/10, holding just the ordinary commercial plated or film, is the entire substitute for an elaborate apparatus. That this is no dilettante process is indicated by the size of the alleged plate-holder, which is stated to be 26 inches by 12 inches. Now here is a proposition which is well within the reach of the workers engaged in the photographic industry, and it may even herald—in another race of small workers of the beachcomber class, like the old seaside photographers long frozen-out by beach rents and kodaking amateurs.

I have used the words "alleged plate-holder," because I suspect that an apparatus of size 26 by 12 includes various elements of the invention under one cover with the plate. I am not using the word "alleged," I beg to add, in the hedging or journalistic sense. In these days of dread prosecutions and law suits, "alleged" is employed as a measure of self-defence. One young journalist, anxious to protect his own and his employers' interests, went so far as to headline a report "Alleged Theft of an Alleged Hen."

CURZONIAN ARROGANCE.

Colonel J. Wedgwood, M.P., criticised Lord Curzon in a speech at Chapham. He said his Lordship cannot control his arrogance, and that this was a serious defect from the national point of view; for the dependence of English trade on foreign affairs was acknowledged by all parties. Everything Lord Curzon touched went wrong. He was a national danger. We quite agree, and even more so. But why must these good democrats always rely on the material argument of England's selfish commercial interests? Cannot we have a few expression of common principles of human honesty occasionally, instead of a degrading appeal to John Bull's money pocket every time we argue with that bull-headed person? We have no fault to find, but only praise to offer, in respect of Col. Wedgwood's concluding remark,—that races which have the misfortune not to be British will sooner endure injustice than insolence of the Curzon type.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., speaking at Cardiff on Sunday, puffed the Labour party as "up to date." It is perhaps true "with exceptions;" and the exceptions probably would refer to Ireland and Russian, and most certainly they include Turkey and India. The object of the leader of the Opposition in making such a claim for the Labour party, and not even specifically for his own party, the Independent Labour Party, was to duly depress the claims of the Liberal Party. He described the Liberal party as a party of tinkers, putting patches on outworn projects,—"and that, after it had been progressive for a generation or more." Mr. MacDonald has always been so amiable to Liberalism that one wonders what can have induced him to abandon the policy of that painted lady of English coquetting politics,—a policy of which he has been accused at election contests from Dover to all his Leicester. Perhaps the reason can be found in the position the Liberals now occupy as competitors for the leadership of the Opposition. In any case, I cannot recall the name of any other alleged Socialist who claims that the Liberal party has been progressive during the past generation. It has consistently stuck to the economics of the Manchester school, and to the foreign politics of Gladstone. Progression has been impossible under such circumstances.

Mr. MacDonald went on to refer to the Ruhr, and said that to restore Europe it was necessary to have a League of the whole of the Nations of Europe. The "man in the street" will ask "Why 'Europe'?" Has he so far forgotten his own diluted Marxism as to believe that European be 'restored' with an Asia ruined and enslaved? Mr. MacDonald has always tended to regard the world as Europe. During the war he deplored the prospect of vindictive punishment for Germany and Austria, and used the "argument" that we all worshipped the same cross. That cut Turkey out of any claim to human treatment; and Mr. MacDonald accepted that interpretation, for he calmly advocated the continued and increased application of the principle of mandates to the Ottoman Empire. Such things make us very glad he is leader of the Opposition. That is to say, not Leader of the House. Mr. MacDonald works the "good European" stunt, but in the narrow sense of an Anglo-German Europe, not an Anglo-Ottoman one of course. Europe, he informs the Cardiffians, is a historic growth, and not a Jigsaw puzzle; and if Europe is roughed at any point that upsets the balance of life at every point. Giving the rough-stuff to Turks does not upset our balance: and the Jigsaw method can be applied to Muslim lands, I presume, without any criticism from this apostle of brotherly love and reciprocity.

MOSUL.

"His Majesty King Feisul" of Irak (it really is enough to make all the cats of Mesopotamia laugh) has been letting-off gas to "The Times" correspondent. The Turks, it appears, have no right to Mosul, "because it has been inhabited by Arab Semitic peoples for thousands of years." How long have Hedyazi Arabs inhabited it? Has a Hedyazi any claim to rule it? If, says he, the Turks were successful in their effort to secure Mosul, "they would certainly endeavour to recover the whole of Irak. Their success would be a deadly blow to British prestige in the East." British prestige, mark you! That is the dominating consideration that an alleged independent Muslim ruler puts forward. Of course we deny that he is independent, and we suspect that he is hardly a ruler. As to this deadly blow for Britain, one has a shrewd suspicion that it is the deadly blow to Feisul and his salary that is arousing his concern. That such a trickster should be given the platform of "The Times" to pour out his sickening allusions to Islamic religious questions is the worst aspect of our national relations with people of this sort. Our great journals do not seem to know what injury they are doing to Britain by the acceptance of such men as of any authority in the religious questions of authority in the Islamic world.

INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS' CONFERENCE.

Groups of international experts conferred in Berlin in November last on the stabilisation of the German currency. It was not to be expected that Germany would be able to speedily adopt their recommendations; or, rather, to speedily apply their remedies. Professor Keynes and others, for example, laid down as an essential preliminary the balancing of the German budget. This was not entirely in the hands of Germany, but rather in those of fate, and the French invaders of the Ruhr. Nevertheless, some temporary measures have been adopted that will permit of larger steps later. The financial house of Mendelssohn, which luckily has stayed in Berlin instead of emigrating to Jerusalem, successfully carried out some operations on behalf of the Reichsbank. These operations on the market had the effect of materially bringing down the exchange. It is of course generously alleged in France (and England) that there operations disclosed the "existence" of means to pay up all the reparations demanded and defaulted in. On examination, this does not appear entirely correct. Assets "existed", but were not available. Take the case of the internal gold loan now being floated in Germany. Will the results be a proof that "Germany had the means to pay"? Not so; the loan is merely a means to induce German bankers to transfer to Germany some of their deposits abroad.

The improvement of the exchange was at once made use of, to purchase large stocks of foreign coal, especially English coal. At least so the French papers say. The German speculators on the stock market were hard hit by the improved exchange. Many industrial and shipping shares fell about fifty per cent. in quoted values. The increase of the currency continues.—268,000,000,000 marks being added. This note issue is, however, stated to be "not disproportionate to the gold held by the Reichsbank"; but this must be taken with great reserve.

A JOURNALIST'S EFFUSIONS.

Mr. Frank H. Simmonds discussing Europe in the American "Review of Reviews" wrote: "While at the frontiers of Europe reintegration is taking place, both among the Russians and the Mohammedans, chaos and anarchy are expanding in the great countries which represent Western civilisation. With the exception of the United States, all Western countries are patently sinking, it may be temporarily, it may be permanently, but no one can mistake the decline." After that alarming statement, Mr. Simmonds says that the discontented elements in England have been bucking up the Turks. Friends of Turkey here have not particularly noticed this tendency, and it is probable Mr. Simmonds has let his prejudices affect his judgment. For he declares that Liberals have been particularly prominent in speaking up for the brutal Turk. If there is one feature more prominent than another in the English attitude towards Turkey, if surely is the fact that the chief supporters of that country are Conservatives. The prominence of a Kenworthy cannot affect this general fact. Mr. Simmonds is another of these journalists who have a perpetual falsy at the name of Russia, the country that is reintegrating. He says the Turk, rising from defeat, has inflicted on the West a blow not equalled since the sons of Ottoman ceased to press northward and westward, and the Turkish Empire passed from conquest to deliquescence. This would not in itself be alarming; but the rise of Russia will mean the plundering of Europe! And so on.

This kind of writing would not have so very bad an effect, as everybody reads between the lines nowadays; but it unfortunately causes some Turks to adopt an attitude towards European opinion which favours the forces of reaction everywhere.

EMIGRATION TO MAURITIUS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The opinion of Mr. C. F. Andrews on emigration to Mauritius published in your issue of March 8 is the most sensible yet expressed on that most important question to us, the Indians of Mauritius.

The island is very thickly populated and it is going on ever-increasing, therefore any artificial addition to its population by further immigration is bound to be detrimental to the interests of the sons of the soil, who by the sweat of their labour have brought the island to its present state of exceptional prosperity.

If my memory serves me right, the first batch of emigrants from India landed on the shores of Mauritius about the year 1830. Will it be fair now to introduce new labour to compete with the labourers and rob them of the fruits of their labour which they have earned after nearly a century of perseverance and hardworking? A thousand times no.

Besides the housing problem on the island is very acute at the present moment, the sanitary conditions very bad, so much so that plague and malaria have broken out with increasing virulence during the last few years. We have had so many experts on sanitation from England to find the cause of the outbreak and to bring the island back to its former salubrity but all to no avail. In my humble opinion if the Standing Emigration Committee sanctions unlimited emigration at this juncture, it would be a real calamity to the island. An enquiry is absolutely necessary as to the desirability of re-opening emigration.—Yours, etc.,

C. LUTCHMAYA.

Bandra.

"TRINITY COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondents "We Two" are incorrigible. Last year they had to beat a hasty retreat before my challenge to diplomaholders of Trinity College. After a year, during wrich nobody could prove that I was wrong, they revive the discussion, not, as reasonable and honest opponents would, by proving that they were able to stand the test offered, but by disingenuously shifting their ground to a personal squabble. I thought that my former letter would have silenced them; my argument was unanswerable! "If you cannot do what I say you cannot do, hold your tongues; if you can do it, then do it." But "We Two" are insprevious to logic. They attribute my strong language, which is the language of facts, to agitation, and they again offer a personal contest, in terms even more ridiculous than those proposed by their friend "Natural." The latter proposed to submit the contest to referees, as if it were a game to fisticuffs; "We Two" accept a paying public as the judge, but they want us to perform *behind a screen*. I am indebted to them for a rare laugh. Fancy playing behind a screen! We would feel (at least I would) like purdah ladies hiding our beauty. No, my dear foes, I have always faced the public boldly, and I always will. Do the same if you can. I also wonder where a paying public could be found willing to listen to the same pieces being played by different performers.

I have been wrong in taking notice of an anonymous attack; I am wrong in prolonging the discussion with people who hide their names behind a "nom de plume," and want to hide their faces behind screen. I do so because it amuses me. I can see so clearly what lies behind it all. "We Two" are simply out to harm my reputation. They wish to hold me up to scorn as a conceited ass, who thinks himself to be the only musician in Bombay. I never claimed to have the monopoly of musical talent; I am ready to grant that Bombay is a hotbed of musical geniuses, but I wonder why they shed no light on our artistic darkness, and I threw them a challenge to force them out of their burrows. There was nothing personal in all that; why do "We Two" now attempt to reduce the affairs to a personal contest? Because, if I accept it, I lower myself, a pianist with a long unbroken record of successes, to the level of unknown and anonymous players; if I refuse, it will be so easy to misconstrue my motive into fear of a failure. Yet I refuse. Who are you anyhow, "We Two," who have such distorted notions of sport as to throw down anonymous challenges? What is the colour of your hair? Is it white, brown, black or yellow? Are you professional men, gentlemen at large, merchants, or coolies? You know all about me; let me know all about you, please. As you attack me in the Press, reveal your names to the public who read your attacks; if you dare not be open, keep your mouths shut. And once for all, if your abilities are such as you claim, take up my challenge before throwing down another. Give a piano recital, or rather several, and cover the ample ground I covered, ranging from the oldest masters to the ultra modern school. Do what I have done, and I shall be the first to acknowledge you as my equals. Or more simply, come forward in the concerts of the Bombay Symphony Orchestra, which attracts a paying and independent public, and prove that my challenge was wrong; I shall gladly stand the punishment of a hundred rupees fine, to be paid, as I offered at the time, to the Orchestra Fund. But do not hope of drawing me out again with anonymous attacks; I hold anonymity in abhorrence, and have a peculier opinion of people who shield themselves behind a screen.—Yours, etc.

G. SCRINZI F.T.C.L.

MALKANA RAJPUTS.

THE HINDU VERSION.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Mar. 12.

Bitter resentment is felt by the local Hindus on the Delhi resolutions of the Jamiat-Ul-Ulemai Hind, which wishes to forcibly convert five lakh Malkana Hindu Rajputs of Agra to Islam by issuing sentimental appeals. The Malkana Rajputs are essentially Hindus. They have *chutis*, protect cows, do not eat food touched by Mussalmans, nor smoke *Hukkas* touched by them, know Hindi, observe *chouka* system, worship Hindu gods, and observe all Hindu Festivals. Swami Shradhanandji is only uniting all the Rajputs. The Hindus are requested to perform their duty by helping Swami Shradhanandji and the Hindushidhi Sabha. Local subscription list has been opened here in order to counteract the activities of the Jamiat in converting the Malkana Rajputs. Local Hindus assure the general public that the Jamiat is striking a fatal blow at Hindu-Muslim unity by forcing Malkana Rajputs to become Mussalmans. The Hindus further admire Swami Sharadhanand for his sacred national work for the uplift of the Hindus and pray to god to grant him sucess in his noble mission.

CONVERSION AND RECONVERSION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,— The news about the conversion of a certain number of Rajputs to Hinduism requires a little explanation. The people in question are so illiterate and simple that they do not understand "shudhi" at all. I have received telegrams stating that when the Moslem missionaries reached there and talked with them they said "our Sudhi was only a joke!" So the conversion and reconversion processes are going on side by side. There is a tug-of-war and poor illiterate people are the victims. They will remain what they are; only India's unity will suffer.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. KHAN.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT CAVE IN TRAVANCORE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 13.

A Cochin message says that the existence of an artificial rockut cave remarkable for its antiquity has just been brought to light at Kanjiratanam in north Travancore situated on a desolate hill on which there are still to be found ruins of some houses and walls of former inhabitants. Passing through the entrance of the cave, a spacious hall to accommodate about fifty persons and resembling the famous "Barabar Caves" of Asoka or the "Nagarjuni" caves of his immediate successor Dasaratha is reached. A visitor to the place states that two years ago a Sanyansi had set up his cot in this hall and lived there about a year, until he was scared away by a serpent taking possession of his cot. There is also a chamber adjoining this hall which is even now occupied by an ascetic said to be 90 years old. Besides the Chamber and the hall referred to above there are corridors, windows and rooms and two or three rooms were recently discovered by three adventurers who could not proceed further owing to absence of fresh air.

MALABAR RECONSTRUCTION LOANS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 14.

A report from the Collector of Malabar on the Reconstruction Loans, published says that Mr Knapp, Special Commissioner for Malabar proposed to Government that assistance in the reconstruction of their affairs be given to sufferers from rebellion by a free use of the Agriculturist Loans Act. As it was essential that help should be given quickly Mr. Knapp proposed that individual loans up to a maximum of Rs. 100 for purchase of cattle. Rs. 200 for subsistence till next harvest, and Rs. 250 for restoration of houses might be sanctioned on summary inquiry and on borrowers simple bond with surety if possible. Government accepted these proposals and empowered the Superintendents of Reconstruction, the Divisional Officers, the Collectors and the Special Commissioner to grant loans.

NATIONAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

The Principal of the National College writes stating that the College authorities are preparing a list of good text books and technical terms in Marathi, Gujerati and Hindi for use in our Schools and Colleges, and also recommend them for use in other institution. He therefore, requests all writers booksellers and publishers to supply them with one copy of each book for our approval. Those who desire to see their best books adopted by them will send their books free immediately and oblige them, adding that books written in English by Indian writers are also being used in their institutions for want of similar good books in their vernaculars. They, therefore, make the same request to different writers and publishers to supply them with copies of their books free so that they might be able to choose the best for their use, further adding that if a list of good books for their use is sent to them, it will be highly appreciated.

(Continued from Column 6.)

cipated to be widely patronised by educated Moslems thriving on trade with foreign countries. Mrs. Dhalla's illuminating contribution to the modern literature on Persia is worthy of a longer notice than the fag end of a miscellaneous column. I must also hold over Arab Kaekhushro's epistle to the Parsis. It will be seen that in any Asiatic federation united Persia has a part of its own to play.

PERSIAN NOTES.

TOWARDS RAPPROCHEMENT.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle".)

There would appear to be a conflict of opinion regarding the desirability of a few Parsis settling in Persia with a view to co-operate with the patriotic Mussalmans in the reconstruction of the country. The divergence of views, however, is more apparent than real. The letters, which have appeared in the Parsi Press from Mr. M. R. Contractor, have gone a long way towards dispelling the apprehensions which, whatever, their validity twenty years ago, are non-existent to-day. Mr. Contractor reiterates the peaceful state and bright business prospects about which Dr. M. Dady first informed us in these columns. The internal condition of Persia is undoubtedly tranquil. Reuter apprised us of a strike among the Tehran Police the other day. But enquiries at the local Consulate elicited the extreme improbability of the allegation in view of the established fact that the first public service to receive their emoluments in Persia are the Police. Mr. M. R. Contractor and others have individually travelled north via Mesopotamia through Kasrishirin, Hamadan and Tehran down south to Yezd, the principal Zoroastrian centre. His journey of 800 miles by motor and mule was marked by no incident, and he reassures timid Parsis of India that his "head is not yet severed from my body."

Preparations are being made on a suitable scale for the celebration in Bombay of the opening ceremony of the Orphanage founded by Mr. Pestanji D. Marker in Yezd. This Persian city has now several schools and a dispensary, where education and medical relief are afforded to Moslems by Parsis of Bombay.

The Nawroz or the national New Year of the Persian promises to be observed with eclat in the diverse circles of Mussalmans and Parsis this year; and a joinct observance is not out of the question. It is suggested that amalgamated festivities should mark the Parsi-Moslem rapprochment under the auspices of the "Iran League" and the presidency of His Highness Sir Sultan Shah the Aga Khan.

NATIONAL AWAKENING.

The national awakening among the Persians resident abroad is betokened by the special Nawroz Number of "Iron-Shahr" published by Mirza Kazam Zada at Berlin. The Number will, it is hoped, be duly noticed in the literary columns of the "Bombay Chronicle." It is significant to note that the Persian verses which appear under the illustration of the enthroned monarch Darius, to whom the various subject nationalists are bearing tribute, as portrayed at Parsipolis, are by a patriotic Mussalman poet already made known to the West by Prof. Brown in his "Press and Poetry of Modern Persia." It is symptomatic of the catholic spirit of modern Persians and young Parsi's love of the homeland and its bygone civilization that among the verses composed by the poet Dawud are included the following:—

"If the Fire Temple has been extinguished through the Tyrrancy of Fate, I will kindle in the Chamber of my Heart the letter of the Avesta."

This may be embellished minstrelsy remote from sober prose; none the less it is evidence of religious toieration of undeniable value.

This nationalist bard is a devotee of the old Persian tongue, *Parsi-yi- bastan*, and wonderfully succeeds in expressing himself without the help of non-Iranian words. In a poem which is entitled "National Song", however, he has wisely refrained, as Prof. Browne points out, from too pedantic elimination of all Arabic terms.

On the question of the urgency and opportuneness of a Parsi deputation to Persia for purposes of enquiring into commercial possibilities and collaborating with the Persians in developing the natural resources of the country, a prominent member of the Persian Parliament has now left no room for scepticism. A revealing letter has been addressed to a Vice-President of the "Iran League" by Arab Kaikhushro Shahrukh, the Zarostrian member Persian of theParliament, who has evinced his willingness to use his great influence in securing every facility for the amelioration of the existing social and commercial position of the country with the co-operation of Parsi aristocracy of intellect and wealth.

The reports regarding the internal situation in Persia given by His Excellency Moazziz-ud-Dowleh, the new Consul General for Persia, whose unfortunately too brief stay in Bombay did not permit of a closer touch with the Parsis of Bombay, are altogether reassuring. To some of the members of the League His Excellency gave the assurance that should a responsible body of Parsis desire to visit their co-religionists in Persia or to inspect other places, he would be pleased to procure for their safety Imperial escort though, he emphasised, the necessity of one was anything but obvious. It would be surprising if Parsi enterprise were slow to avail itself of every reasonable facility and preferential rights offered them not only by Zoroastrian magnates but by enlightened leaders like Sulayman Mirza and others who in the matters of the uplift of Persia publicly subordinate, all other considerations to those of patriotism.

LITERARY ACTIVITIES.

Literary activity which is the precurser of political reforms is not confined in Persia to still-born newspapers. The new weeklies "Guftar-i-Rast" and "Forwar" in various directions are co-operating with the authorities towards real union and progress. They are both competitors for Parsi patronage; and there is some apprehension of dissentions among the young spirited rival groups. On the other hand much advancement may be predicted of sane endeavours in healthy emulation.

A book of epoch-making interest just published is the travels in "Iraq and Persia" by the cultured wife of Dastur Dr. Dhalla, written in Gujarati for Parsis, and anti-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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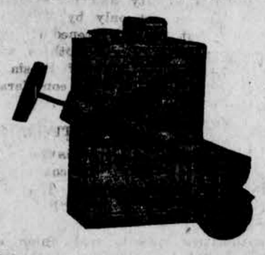

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UNDYING STRUGGLE.

HOW A CRORE HAS BEEN SPENT.

DUTY OF THE NATION.

MR. RAJAGOPALCHARYA AT NAGPUR.

The Congress Working Committee Deputation consisting of Messrs. C. Rajagopalacharya, Rajendra Prasad, Moazzam Ali, and Devidas Gandhi; visited the following places up till now:—Benares, Cawnpur Bhusaval, Jalgaon, Amroati, Wardna, Ringanghat, Nagpur, Kampti, Gondia, Drug, Raipur, Damturi, Bhilaspur, Bhalaghat and Jabbalpur. Everywhere the reception was the most enthusiastic. The attendance at the meetings held at all the places and the general spirit displayed were second only to, and reminded one of the response of the people during Mahatmaji's tour. Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Moazzam Ali have addressed the meetings in Hindi and Hindustani respectively at all places while Mr. C. Rajagopalcharya has been compelled to speak in English his speeches being translated to the audience.

At Nagpur there were three meetings, the one in the city being the largest, the attendance being not less than 7000. Mr. C. Rajgopalacharya addressing a mass meeting at Nagpur on the 7th March, 19 said:—

It is really a wonderful thing that a man from the southern corner of this country should be heard by you with patience at such a late hour—that this vast audience should wait to listen to me knowing that I am compelled to speak in a tongue which they cannot understand. All this wonderful magic has been wrought by one man who is now in prison. He united together all the languages and religions of India. In other countries they have only one language and one religion; but here we have many languages and many religions, but let us hope one heart. I have heard the legend attributing particular characters to different provinces but I have found in my travels that at bottom all is one. The whole country from the Himalayas to the Cape Comorin is as strong as ever in its affection for and loyalty to Mahatmaji. The people may have fallen in their standard of action but certainly there is no change in their sympathy for his movement. The great population of our country is like an ocean. Just as the ocean retains the same normal level inspite of its waves our people retain their affection towards Mahatmaji.

Yet I have to remind you to-day that Mahatmaji has been imprisoned twelve months ago. You have read the history of India. I, too, have read it and let me tell you that the last twelve years are the most glorious in that history for the last thousand years. Mahatmaji started this glorious career in our history and it is now in your power to bring it to an inglorious end or to continue it. When Mahatmaji went to prison he went in the full confidence that the 300 millions of his countrymen will act as one man and there will be no differences. He wrote at that time that he hailed his imprisonment with pleasure because the world would have an opportunity to see that the people of India stood on their own legs. He was glad for the opportunity to disprove the charge that it was the mere influence of his personality that was guiding them. Mahatmaji declared, whe he went to prison, that the people would carry on the work—The Government imprisoned Mahatma Gandhi and said "we will now easily subdue the people" which will you prove to be the truth? If we do not perform our duties, if we hear speeches and forget them the next day, if we do not put on Khadi the Government's word will be true. There is no use in our being tall and strong men and women if at the first attack we give in If you told any man coming from some remote part of the world that this country holds within its boundaries 300 millions of men and women and that it has been possible for an alien Government to imprison a man loved by all these, he would not trust his eyes and ears. He would be bewildered to know that for twelve months we have been eating drinking and making merry. If you only cast yourselves forward to the time when we shall have finished our brief periods of life, and our children would look behind to our own achievements, you would realise that they would be ashamed of their forefathers. I knew that many a brave boy and girl, when he or she comes across a passage in our history telling us how our forefathers fled from a battlefield they hang their heads in shame and wish they could draw over the passage a black line and deface the passage so that nobody may read it. In our sloth and neglect we are writing indelible records of shame and degradation which our own children will have to draw a black line across.

(Here the speaker dwelt briefly on the forthcoming anniversary of Mahatmaji's incarceration.)

REASON TO HOPE.

We have lost much time but we have plenty of it yet if we only use it. Government has locked Mahatmaji in prison but we have the keys into our own hands. It rests with us to use them. If the Government opens the prison gates and lets him out what would be the reason? If it were certain that we were as weak and powerless as we appear to be; that we were worthless and that Mahatmaji would be of no use to us; if it felt that the movement is dead beyond recovery, Government would let him out to-morrow. But the Government is under no such delusion. We are glad that the Government still thinks that we will be a great source of danger if Mahatmaji is let out. We must open the prison gates ourselves.

UNDYING MOVEMENT.

This movement that has been started by Mahatmaji can never die until we reach the goal. If we take any backward steps the people may stand it for 2 or 3 months, but we are bound to have soon to revert to the bold and clear path of Mahatmaji. You saw Babu Rajendra Prasad stand before you and heard him speak. But you do not know who he is. I do not wish to utilise this platform to offer him praise; but you should know the state of affairs. He should have held high office in the Government to-day if he had been wise and had not become mad after this movement. But why should I tell you of what he might have become? Even to-day they would receive him and give him the highest office with open arms. But he is resolved to be mad. (Laughter) My friend Moazzam Ali is another mad man of the type. (Renewed laughter). Why are we mad like this? Because it is the only way to revive the health of the nation. So long as the people remain clever and not mad, so long will they be governed as they are now. We must change the manner of our thought and action. When Sita was lost, Rama did not rest patient, but went mad and thought of nothing but her recovery. Damayanti too became mad when she lost Nala. Is not our freedom dear to us as Sita and Nala to Ram and Damayanti? But I forget that by years of slavery we have lost the very sense of freedom. As a blind man does not know what light is and as a deaf man does not know what music is; we do not know what freedom is. Like birds born inside a cage, we do not know what it is to fly in the air and greet the Sun. A man came to give us back that lost sense of freedom we have neglected that man. People who have forgotten how to pray to the unseen God make an idol and offer their prayers through it. We are unable to understand freedom but there is Mahatmaji through whom by our sacrifice we realise and worship Freedom.

What is the examination to which the country will be subjected during the next two months? We have to proclaim to the world that we all stand for the Congress. Just think for a moment, if after this speech of mine to-morrow you all enroll yourselves as members this year what will be the effect throughout the country and on the Government? Yet this is so easy that you can perform it within the short space of an hour. If only the necessary forms had been here and volunteers could go out among you; you would gladly sign your names and pay the four annas. I hope to-morrow you will flood the Congress office and enlist in large numbers.

"DO YOUR DUTY."

Let us forget the country, for a moment, let us forget for a moment that we are citizens of a nation fighting for freedom. Would you not have signed a monster petition praying for the release of Mahatmaji if it could secure our purpose. I am sure you would have. But such a step to-day would be a disgrace. I want you to express your passion to free Mahatmaji in a brave and noble manner. I want you to formulate a petition of a very different kind—a petition of brave and solid action. If all the adult population had realised this duty, Mahatmaji would have been set at liberty long ago. I want each one of you not to think of what others do or do not think or do or do not do, but individually you d your duty. Do not continue in the habit of saying "this country is doomed, it will never rise to do its duty", but look to yourself each individual. It is your religious duty. As you go to a temple and each one individually among a multitude of worshippers, offer prayers, and speak to your God, you are required to offer prayers in the form of sacrifice at the altar of freedom.

The Congress is also in need of funds and it cannot be expected to keep the movement alive without funds. It is the only body that is fighting for Swaraj. Within these two months we have to give twenty-five lakhs. This is the minimum required for the work to be done. Do you know how much the Government have budgeted for their expenditure this year? The amount is in so many crores that I may well leave out a few. They want 200 crores for this year and we are to pay it. The Congress asks for not a hundred crores, not ten crores, not even one crore but just a quarter of a crore. If you divide the amount among the various provinces and districts, you will find that Nagpur has a very small share which even one honest merchant here can pay. But it is neither good nor proper that one person should pay. All of you must contribute your share to it. It will show your undaunted loyalty to the Congress and trust in it. Unless we help the Congress how can you expect it to bring Swaraj. Before the 18th of March I beg that each of you should pay your mite and induce your friends to do likewise. Your very waste money for a month would be enough to fufil your quota. What, for instance, you would pay for tobacco to injure your health in one month would be more than the sum required of Nagpur.

HOW THE CRORE WAS SPENT.

So many ask, "What has happened to the one crore subscribed the year before last? Even if you yourself do not believe the charge contained in the question, I want you to be able to answer it. It was spent to give political education in the course of one year to a country which had lost the sense of freedom. With this one crore Mahatmaji was able to make this country, 2,000 miles long and 2,000 miles broad, reverberate with the cry of Swaraj. If you only would look to the Government records you would see how many crores were spent to give you a worthless education—an education which taught a few of you to read and write and that too not well but which killed your spirit of independence. What if failed to achieve during the course of so many years and with so many crores of rupees Mahatmaji achieved with this one crore in one year. Any other nation [illegible] given many times the amount for the object achieved. Friends, [illegible] those who talk about this crore that it was spent thus. But there are other things also which the crore has achieved. Put your hands on your Khaddar shirts and coats and you will see what I mean. It is due to the crore that we are all wearing Khaddar to-day. If you had not worn Khaddar, crores of rupees would not have been lost to Lanchasire and saved for India. Two thousand million yards of cloth went out of Lancashire's Indian trade last year. We are told that 500 millions per year have been lost permanently. Even if it had not been due entirely to khaddar, I say the crore was well spent. If Lancashire could spend a crore and get back the trade it would readily do it. I want you to tell me whether in view of this in your opinion the crore was well spent or wasted. (Loud cries of "Well spent)".

I want you to endorse this assurance by paying twent-five lakhs again to keep up the institution which is responsible to carry on the movement. You will have to do it in any case before the close of two months. But I ask you to do it before the 18th so that you may have something to offer at the altar of Mahatmaji's memory on the anniversary of his imprisonment. If any volunteers come to you, I ask you to receive them well. Take them to your relations and friends and make their task easy and pleasant. Do not argue over differences of opinion. There is no time for that. The Congress has accepted the challenge which the Government has thrown. If it fails before the 18th it has time up to the 30th April. If we fail to fulfil this quota, the Government may well deride us and look upon us with contempt.

One thing more before I sit down. Great sacrifices are demanded only of a very few. From all others I crave active sympathy and help. I am sure you will not reject this demand of mine for I know that as long as an obscure man like myself can come in the name of the Congress and convene such a great meeting there is hope for the country.

THE SCINDIA COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The rumour that the Agents and Directors of the Scindia Company are still being induced to sell the concern has produced considerable uneasiness in the minds of the public and even of suffering shareholders.

Criticism appearing in your paper, and the pointed appeals of Mr. Bharucha must be sufficient to warn the agents and shareholders against the national calamity that would result if the bait is swallowed. The Agents were entrusted not with merely the management of a business concern, whose object was securing fair dividends to the shareholders, and huge commissions for themselves, but with the task of developing an industry hitherto studiedly neglected. The Company has lived through the great crisis in its career; the sufferings of the Shareholders have been duly appreciated, and the public and the shippers in particular are drawn to the Company, and one may safely predict an era of prosperity to the Company.

Are the inducements so tempting that the Agents can disregard ultimate issues, and shirk their duty to the country, and to the shareholders?—Yours, etc.,

K. KRISHNASWAMI RAO.
A Shareholder.

Mysore, Mar. 7.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will publish the following in your esteemed paper. The recent issue of the "Collegian" of Culcatta contains the news that, Vidyasagar College of Calcutta has commenced giving instruction for the degree of B.Com. The special feature of it is that the time of the College hours is, from 5-30 to 8-30 p.m. in summer season and 6-30 to 9-30 p.m. in winter season. So in a City like Calcutta any young man can earn and learn.

We have here in Bombay many private commercial colleges having such a convenient time. But none teaches for the Degree of B.Com. Under these circumstances, it will be a boon to those who have studied up to previous examination, if any of these colleges apply to the University for affiliation for the degree of B.Com.

I think the Bombay University will have no hesitation in recognising the college hours, following the example of the Calcutta University.—Yours, etc.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.
S. H. LIMAYE.

BHIWANI NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHIWANI, Mar. 8.

The health of the city is generally good but two plague cases have been reported.

The Congress Committee is arranging for the Gandhi week celebrations. At the special meeting of the Municipal Committee a resolution under section 22 requesting the local Government to remove the President from his post was passed by ten members of the Committee. The President after the resolution was proposed and duly seconded did not allow the voting to be taken and ruled it out of order. A great deal of discussion ensued and when no further proceedings were allowed by the President members had to hold another meeting in the adjoining room of the Municipal Buildings to pass the resolution. This has been sent to the Hissar authorities and it is said some technical point is raised. The decision of the Commissioner is anxiously awaited. The higher authorities had waived the objections raised at the tim of the last election of the president saying that they were merely technical. How wwill they dispose off these questions now is the talk everywhere. This new issue has kept aside all other work and excitement prevails on this question. The fate of the non-co-operator members in the Committee is simply curious. They are openly insulted abused and defamed since they cannot restaliate nor can they go to Court. The Hissar authorities will it is expected take an impartial view and forward the papers to the higher authorities.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The Secretary of State for India has announced that there will be no sale of Council Bills during the next week.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

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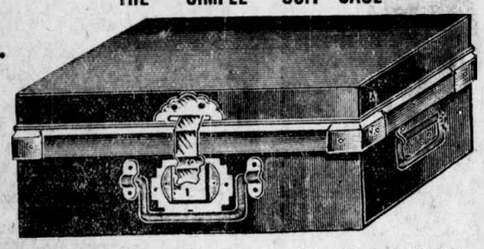

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MAHSUD'S MAGNANIMITY.

KIND TREATMENT OF CAPTIVE AIRMEN.

The Delhi correspondent of the "Times" writes:—

Fuller details of the forced landing in Darator of Flying Officer St. Leger and Air Mechanic Fearn on January 21 have now been received. The machine left Dardoni shortly after noon with bombs, which were eventually dropped in the vicinity of Rezin. The airmen then climbed to 1,500ft., but the engine failed and caused a complete stoppage. Fearn tried to reach the engine by way of the plane; he failed but managed to reach the observer's seat before the machine crashed within a few yards of some house of the village of Saranga, one mile east of Mandesh. Both airmen were unhurt. From the houses five or six women emerged, brandishing knives at the involuntary visitors.

However, the two you hs curbed the vindictiveness of old-world feminism until a representative of modern feminism arrived. A delightful damsel took the airmen under her wing and led them to a cave close by, and a *malik* (chieftain) took up his position at the entrance keeping off a crowd of forty who had gathered round, shouting and waving knives. Bombs were still being dropped from the air, so the crowd, envious of the security of the cave, pressed in stingly, and the airmen pushed their way out in the teeth of the hostile demonstration. After relieving them of their money and valuables, the crowd took them to a house, outside which the hostile demonstration continued, but the men in charge barricaded the door. The airmen's defenders were a curious mixture. Two of the men were famous outlaws; the girl remained staunchly friendly; indeed, later, she actually helped to cook food for them.

Meanwhile, further attentions were paid by other aeroplanes, where upon the Mahsuds took Mr. St. Leger out to the place where the crashed machine lay. He unsuccessfully attempted to attract the attention of his comrades in the air Towards evening after he had made six such compulsory visits, the crowd began to fight among themselves.

That night the airmen were interviewed by a so-called general, probably the notorious Musa Khan, who stated they were kept as hostages. At midnight they were taken to a tower in Mandesh, where they had a quiet time. They were fed and were visited by neighbouring *maliks*, who were most friendly, and by a *mullah* (priest), who was equally pleasant. Women looked after the feeding arrangements, and supplies from Ladha and Razmak arrived safely.

"The *maliks* were impressed by the bombing; most of them lost cattle and houses. The people are happy, nevertheless; wood and food are plentiful. Generally the treatment of the prisoners was good after the first hostility subsided. On the evening of the 24th they were escorted to Ladha, where they arrived at daybreak the next day. The escort disguised their captives as Mahsuds as a precaution against attack.

The impression is gained that the effect of the bombing is not as damaging as has hitherto been believed. The narrative also suggests that the savagery of the Mahsuds has toned down. In spite of the attitude of the old women, it is evident that the bulk of the tribe was in favour of decent treatment for the captives, and it is significant tehat the airmen's defenders were first found in the younger generation of both sexes. Especially do they owe a debt of gratitude to the Mahsud beauty whose chivalrous protection imported romance into this brief drama of the North-West Frontier.

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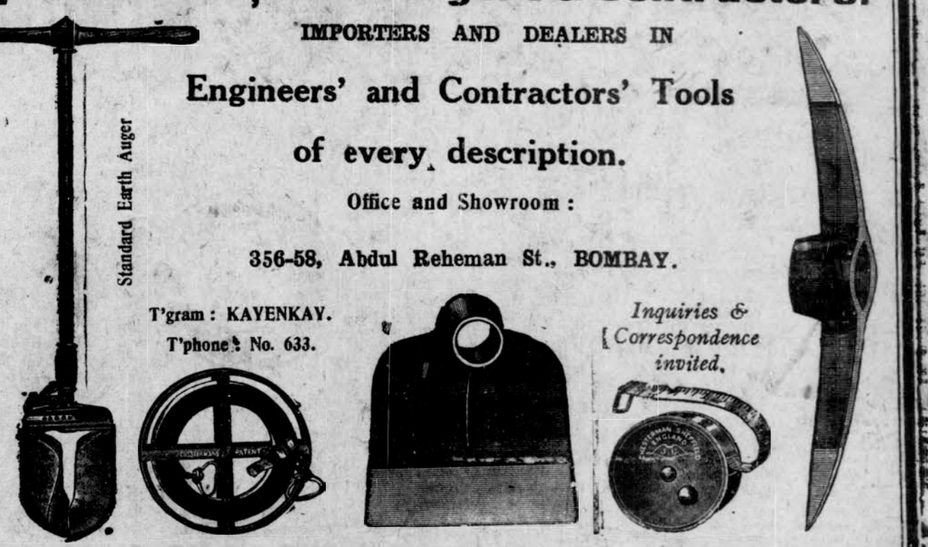

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